The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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DAILY GAZETTE.

THE LATEST NEWS.

Condensed Telegrams from All Quarters.

—Callender, ex-Bank Examiner of New York, was released on bail on Wednesday.

—Attorney General Dimmick has decided that Good Friday is a legal holiday in this State.

—A dispatch from Melbourne says Henri Rochefort and party started for London via California.

—The monument for the grave of Bishop Kingsley, at Brinout, Syria, is completed, and will soon be forwarded.

—William Shaw, of Clairmok, has been appointed one of the directors of the Ohio Penitentiary, vice Owens, declined.

—It does not appear that more than ten thousand dollars, all told, were drawn by the people of Louisville in the recent lottery drawing.

—A bill was passed by the New York Senate on Wednesday authorizing the executors of the estate of Edwin Forrest to compromise with his widow.

—Fears are entertained for the safety of the steamer Widdington, of New Castle. She was spoken on February 6th, but has not been heard of since.

—The bark Creditor, from New York for Queenstown, experienced tempestuous weather, and lost several men overboard, including the captain.

—It appears that only twenty pilgrims, instead of one hundred and seventeen, were lost overboard recently from a Mediterranean steamer.

—The trustees of the Southern Railroad Line have opened one hundred and seven bids for the construction of sixty miles of road bed in Tennessee, from Chitwood's, south.

—It was rumored in Brooklyn last night that Vanderwerken, Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue, who was one of the defendants in the Sanborn case, has sent in his resignation.

—A fire broke out in Signori's Hotel, in the village of Rosendale, N. Y., on Wednesday night, and half of the place is said to be burned. The fire was uncontrollable at last reports.

—To-day will be observed as an annual fast in the Massachusetts Legislature, and the courts have adjourned over. The Custom House closes, and business in Boston will be generally suspended.

—The employes of Gambull & Jones' cotton factory at Woodbury, Md., have struck to compel a reduction of working hours from twelve to ten a day. The employes number 375 men, women and children.

—The temperance ladies began operations in Brooklyn on Wednesday. A large number of saloons, drug stores and groceries were visited. Myers, the first convert of the crusade, reopened his saloon on Wednesday night.

—The Free Medical College for Women in New York has conferred the degree of M. D. upon fourteen lady graduates, eight from New York, one each from New Jersey, Maine, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Wisconsin and Missouri.

—B. S. Warden, the biographer of Chief Justice Chase, publishes a card declaring that he will sue the Cincinnati *Commercial* for libel on account of strictures on his action with regard to papers of Judge Chase, used as material for the biography.

—It is reported that all the laborers and section hands on the Boston & Worcester division of the Boston & Albany Railroad have struck for higher wages, and were promptly discharged. The wages received by laborers was one dollar and a half per day.

—Henry Coulter, the celebrated American oarsman, now a resident of Toronto, Canada, has issued a challenge to row any man on this continent a race of five miles on Toronto Bay, on the 20th of June next, for one thousand dollars a side. Negotiations are on foot to bring about a match between him and Brown, of Halifax.

—On Tuesday night a convention of old line Democrats was held at Sacramento, which adopted resolutions denouncing and declaring the Independent party of California a failure, advising Democrats who joined them to return to their allegiance and adhere to the party in the future as the only hope of saving the country. The attendance was not very large.

—The case of the city of Fort Scott against the M. K. & T. R. R. Co., which occupied the District Court for two days, has been concluded, and resulted in a verdict in favor of the city for one hundred thousand dollars, the full amount claimed. The suit was brought for alleged breach of contract by the failure of the company to locate their machine shops there, and makes that point the end of a division of the road. The case will be taken to the Supreme Court.

—The House Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds will report a substitute for Mr. Garfield's bill, covering into the Treasury all appropriations for public buildings not yet commenced. The substitute will provide that all past or present appropriations for public buildings shall remain available until the completion of the work for which they are appropriated, but will authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to exercise his discretion as to the time of commencing or prosecuting any such work for the best interests of the public service.

—The Jeffersonville (Ind.) Common Council has passed an ordinance, with only two majority, requiring liquor dealers to pay five hundred dollars for license. This being excessive, it meets with the disapproval of many good citizens, and will elect at the coming city election an entire new Council. The proscriptive manner which the temperance element bring to bear is driving several of the best German citizens to Louisville, thus, instead of building up and sustaining a live mercantile and commercial city, fast producing a stagnant appearance in all business departments.

—In the Ohio Senate a clause was inserted in the appropriation bill, appropriating $6,000 for printing parts one and two of the second volume of the Geological Survey. In the House the following bills were passed: House bill providing that one-half of the fund levied for bridge purposes within the corporate limits of cities and villages may be expended within the limits of such corporations; providing that whenever one-third of the stockholders of a corporation shall file with the Court a statement that for the three preceding years the net earnings of such corporation have not paid six per cent. net dividend, that said corporation may be dissolved; and to permit insurance companies of the State to insure against lightning.

—A dispatch from Austin, Nev., gives the particulars of a horrible tragedy in the Smoky Valley. Charles R. Eckstein had been a long time jealous of his wife on account of attentions paid her by a young man named Morton. They frequently quarreled about him. On Tuesday a man named Osteryas went to Eckstein's house and found the door closed. He opened the door, and on the floor he saw the naked body of Mrs. Eckstein cut to pieces, with the head split open. At her feet lay their two little girls, their heads nearly severed from their bodies, and near them the dead bodies of Ecksteins and young Morton, grappled as in a death struggle. Eckstein held a large bowie knife covered blood in his right hand, and Morton a dragoon pistol. Four chambers were discharged. There is no living witness of the terrible affair.

Preparing Ground for Corn.

At a recent meeting of the Bucks County Agricultural Society one of the subjects discussed was in regard to the preparation of ground for corn. An essay was read by David Palmer, in which the opinion was expressed, based on experience and observation, that late plowing, just before the planting season, had proved to be best as a general thing. That fall plowing had the effect of destroying insects he thought a mistake, and the views of Thomas Meehan were quoted in support of this belief. It was also a fallacy to suppose the earth was mellowed by freezing, as it is compacted again by thawing and heavy rains. The freshly plowed ground is the most easily prepared for planting. In regard to the depth of plowing there is much diversity of opinion. What seemed to him a good rule was to turn up the earth just the depth of the soil, unless it is very deep. Should the soil be thin he would go a little beneath it, especially if drought was feared. He would mark out for the rows so deeply that the roots of the corn would soon reach the manure and rotted grass around the field, in the best possible manner, turning the furrows flat. Thus he would save time in the preparation of the soil, and have less labor in keeping the grass and weeds in subjection.

Boiling Beef with Pork.

I always try to keep my eyes and ears open when I go among my friends and neighbors, and seldom meet one from whom I do not learn *something*. One thing "new under the sun," at least to me, is the mode of boiling beef with pork intermingled. With a long, narrow, sharp knife, make an incision in the beef lengthwise of the fiber; press into it closely a strip of fat pork, which should not be more than one inch square. At intervals of an inch or two, make other incisions; fill with pork as before, and boil as usual. This beef is more palatable, particularly to those persons who like a "streak of fat and a streak of lean," and withal is quite showy when cut in slices to be eaten cold.

FIRST EDITION.

FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

Both Houses Engaged on Financial Bills.

Another Petition from South Carolina.

Comstock Lode and Sutro Tunnel.

WASHINGTON, April, 1, 1874.

SENATE.

Bills Reported, etc.

Mr. MERRIMON, from the Committee on Claims, reported a joint resolution allowing Robert M. and Stephen A. Douglas to have their cotton claim adjudicated by the Court of Claims. Agreed to.

Mr. DAVIS, from the same committee, reported favorably on the bill to pay James and E. S. Cameron, of Tennessee, for property taken during the war. Placed on the Calendar. In reporting the bill, he said the claim had been declared a just one by General (now President) Grant.

Mr. BUCKINGHAM called up the House bill to secure to the Episcopal Board of Missions land in the White Earth Indian reservation in Minnesota, on which is situated that church and other buildings. Passed.

Mr. SCHURZ presented a joint resolution of the Legislature of Missouri for the improvement of the mouth of the Missouri river. Referred.

The Finance Bill.

The Senate then resumed consideration of the bill to provide for the redemption and reissue of United States notes and for free banking, the pending question being on the amendment of Mr. Gordon to that of Mr. Logan, which provides for the organization of national banking associations in any State or territory having a less proportion of national bank circulation than Maine, and the issue of such currency on the basis of population and wealth until each State and territory has an amount of such bank circulation equal to that of Maine.

Mr. DAVIS moved to amend the amendment by striking out "Maine" and inserting in place thereof "Pennsylvania."

Mr. DAVIS said according to a calculation which he had made, the additional circulation under Mr. Gordon's amendment would be about $280,000,000, but if his (Davis') amendment would be adopted, the additional circulation would be 110,000,000. Based upon New York, as proposed by the Committee, it would be about $124,000,000.

Mr. SHERMAN said upon the basis of Maine, the additional circulation would be about $263,000,000, upon the basis of New York $110,000,000, and upon the basis of Pennsylvania it would be over $110,000,000.

Mr. GORDON accepted the amendment proposed by Mr. Dawes.

The amendment of Mr. Logan having been offered as a substitute for the third section of the committee's bill, and he having accepted the amendment of Mr. Dawes, which provides that the national bank circulation in those States and Territories having less than their proportion shall be upon the basis of the population and wealth until such States and Territories have an amount of such bank circulation equal to that of Pennsylvania, leaving the section as reported by the committee, with the exception of substituting Pennsylvania for New York, was rejected by yeas 25 to nays 26, as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Boreman, Carpenter, Conover, Cooper, Davis, Dennis, Ferry (Mich.), Gordon, Harvey, Hitchcock, Lewis, Logan, Mitchell, Morton, Norwood, Oglesby, Patterson, Pease, Pratt, Ramsey, Robertson, Scott, Spencer, Sprague, and Tipton—total 25.

Nays—Messrs. Anthony, Bogy, Chandler, Conkling, Cragin, Fenton, Frelinghuysen, Goldthwaite, Hager, Hamilton (Md.), Hamilton (Texas), Hamlin, Howe, Jones, McCreery, Merrimon, Morrill (Me.), Morrill (Vt.), Sargent, Saulsbury, Schurz, Sherman, Stewart, Thurman, Wadleigh and Windom—total 26.

Mr. MORRILL (Vermont) offered an amendment providing that the maximum rate of fractional currency issued for circulation shall be fixed at $40,000,000, and that the excess outstanding be withdrawn as early as practicable.

Mr. JONES opposed inflation and favored fixing the time for the return to specie payment in January or July, 1876, and the people would put their houses in order for it by that time.

Mr. MORRILL's amendment was rejected—yeas 19, nays 30.

Mr. SHERMAN moved an amendment repealing portions of sections 31 and 32 of the national currency act so as to require that national banks shall keep their lawful money reserve within their own vaults, forbidding them to keep their reserves elsewhere, and providing that no national bank shall redeem its notes at any other place than over its own counter.

Mr. SHERMAN gave notice that he would offer other amendments, one of which would be to retain the second section of the bill in a modified form, so as to provide for a return to specie payment in 1877, or even 1878. Again, he would like to see the fourth section reinstated, modified by striking out "seventy" as the ratio of legal tenders to be retired, and insert in lieu thereof "fifty."

Mr. LOGAN offered as an amendment the bill introduced in the House of Representatives a few days ago by Mr. Merriam requiring national banks to keep up their circulation to the Treasury of the United States, to be used in redemption thereof, but subsequently withdrew it.

Mr. CHANDLER moved that the Senate adjourn, and upon this motion the yeas and nays were called and the motion adopted—28 to 25.

Adjourned.

HOUSE.

The Other Side of the Alleged Irregularities in South Carolina.

Mr. RAINEY presented a counter statement and reply of the Republican Central Committee of South Carolina to the memorial of the taxpayers so-called. Referred.

The statement declares that the tax payers have only themselves to blame in not aiding in the work of reconstruction, and that the allegations as to increased expenditures of the State Government are incorrect and the items given being wholly inaccurate, untrue, and selected to deceive.

Lands for Mennonites.

Mr. CLYMER, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported a bill to enable the Mennonites of Russia to effect a permanent settlement on public lands in the United States. The bill was made the special order for Wednesday next. The bill authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to sell them such quantity of public lands, not mineral in character, and not otherwise appropriated or reserved, as they may require, at the minimum price, payable in five annual installments.

Comstock Lode and Sutro Tunnel.

The House then took up and discussed in the morning hour the Senate bill supplemental to the mining law of the 10th of May, 1872, the principal part of which is embracing the effect of the proposed amendments on the Comstock Lode and Sutro Tunnel. The discussion was very excited, the California members, Houghton, Page and Luttrell, denouncing Mr. Negley's amendment as being offered in the interest of the Sutro Tunnel and the Bank of California, and Mr. Negley resisting that view and defending the Sutro Tunnel from the aspersions made against him.

Finally Mr. PAGE moved to lay the bill and the amendments on the table. Carried.

The Currency Bill.

The House then took up the Currency bill, and was addressed by Mr. PHELPS against the bill and against inflation of the currency. He spoke, he said, for the interest of labor, labor in the field and labor in the shop. While the moral effect of a depreciated currency might permeate all classes, rich and poor alike, the pecuniary loss, that material suffering, fell on the poor man. The rich man, the merchant, in an infinite scarcity of investments, could protect himself. Wall street, Beacon street and Chestnut street could take care of themselves and throw off the burdens of a depreciated currency or change them by alchemy into wealth. The poor man could not throw off a single burden, therefore it was that as a representative he should speak for the poor man. He spoke for the farmers whose ploughs were resting in their furrows, and for 2,000 mechanics who darkened the streets of Paterson with their patient waiting. They had asked for bread, and had got a stone; for money, and Congress had given them a rag.

Mr. HAWLEY (Conn.) followed on the same side of the subject. The practical redemption proposed in this bill he had seen on the line of the Pacific Railroad, but there they termed it "Three card monte." He would vote every dollar of rag money out of his town and out of his State before he would consent to ten cents of inflation, and he would stay at home from Congress all the rest of his life than do it. He warned the House if it passed this bill it would be taking a step fraught with more evil to the country than the Kansas-Nebraska bill, which had been so big with controversy and war. Would they, he asked, ever find it easier to go back toward specie payments than now? Would they ever have more virtue than now? He declared that he would not vote for any man for office, even his dearest friend, who did not have sound principles on the question of a return to specie payments.

The House then took a recess till half past seven, the evening session to be for action on the bill for the revision of the laws, Mr. POLAND stating the belief that it would be finished at this evening's session.

Coal Miners' Strike in the Hocking Valley.

COLUMBUS O., April 1.—The coal miners of the Hocking Valley are on a strike. A party of police went down to Straatsville to-day to preserve order. The cause of the strike is reported to be about as follows: This year the operators want to weigh the coal, while heretofore they have paid for bank measure in the mine. The miners want three cents per bushel, or seventy-five cents per ton, and pay for nut coal. The operators want to keep out the nut and make the average for the year three cents.

MILLERSTOWN.

Destructive Conflagration.

69 Buildings in Ashes.

Great Loss of Life.

Seven Persons Burned to Death.

MILLERSTOWN, Butler county, Pa., April 1.—A fire broke out here at 1:30 this morning in the Central Hotel, by which seven persons were burned to death. The bodies have been recovered. The following is a list of the bodies found: Norah Carty, of Pleasantville; George Deef, a German; Captain Oliver, an oil operator; Martin Phillips and Sauford Acert, drillers, and one whose name could not be ascertained. Nellie McCarty jumped from the third story of the Central Hotel, and was badly injured, but is still alive.

All the buildings on the east side of Main street from Frederick's grocery and hardware store, including the Central and Harlan houses, Opera House, Reed & Durant's hardware store, Fink's Hotel, and two other buildings on the south; all on the west side of Main street from Red Frank's saloon north, including the Butler County Bank, United Pipe Line's office, Express office, Millerstown Savings Bank, Westerman's grocery, up to Schneider's billiard room on Slippery Rock street; all on the north side from Frederick's boot and shoe store west to Barubart's grocery store, and from Hook's dwelling on the south side of Slippery Rock street east to Puff's laundry, making sixty-nine buildings in all, were burned. More persons are thought to have perished.

FOREIGN.

CUBA.

Proposed Reconstruction.

NEW YORK, April 1.—The *Diario* of Havana, whose editor was Intendente in that city during a former rule of Gen. Concha as Captain General, has recently published editorials pointing out, among the special advantages, the general good to the island that would follow the restoration of peace. Owing to the relations believed to exist between the editor and Captain General Concha, the articles are thought to be inspired by the Spanish party, and that their object is to prepare the people of the island for the manifesto of prominent Hispano-Cubans demanding accommodation between the so-called loyalists and insurgents, to be inaugurated by the temporary cessation of hostilities, and to be followed by a formal treaty of peace. The basis of the treaty is made known and included in a pledge that the island shall remain united to the crown of Spain, and that the people shall elect representatives to the Cortes, that slavery shall only be interfered with by the consent of the owners, and in case emancipation should be agreed, then owners of slaves are to be indemnified. General pardon is to be granted for all political offenses, and all embargoed properties restored to their original owners.

CANADA.

Watching for Riel.

OTTAWA, April 1.—Riel has not appeared. Detectives are still watching for him. There is a great crowd of Orangemen and strangers in the gallery of the House.

OTTAWA, April 1.—5 P. M.—The House has adjourned till next Tuesday evening. Riel has been ordered to attend in his place on Wednesday.

The Massachusetts U. S. Senatorship.

BOSTON, April 1.—The eighth ballot for United States Senator was taken to-day, with the following result: Whole number of votes, 270; necessary to a choice, 136; Dawes, 95; Hoar, 74; Curtis, 75; Adams, 15; Banks, 6; Pierce, 2; Washburn, Whittier and Wendell Phillips received each one vote.

NEW BOOKS.

MAD MONKTON: and Other Stories. By Wilkie Collins. Published by Messrs. T. B. Peterson & Brothers, Philadelphia.

SIGHTS AFLOAT. By Wilkie Collins. Published by Messrs. T. B. Peterson & Brothers, Philadelphia.

These are two of the pamphlet edition of the novelist's writings. These stories exhibit in a marked degree the peculiarities which have given this author such a wide reputation,—the skilful construction of plot, the vivid fancy, a descriptive power that is rarely overstrained, and humor of a quiet though none the less effective kind.

THE STORY OF A SUMMER. By Journal Leaves From Chappaqua. By Cecelia Cleaveland. New York: G. W. Carleton & Co.; Pittsburgh: Messrs. J. R. Weldin & Co.

This is a record of a summer spent at the "Greeley Home" the summer after the decease of the great Journalist. It is written by one of Greeley's nieces in a chatty, personal style, and while there is much of "school girl's froth" about it, there are also many interesting pages, which give glimpses of home life at Chappaqua, and a number of anecdotes concerning the social side of Greeley's life, that have not hitherto been printed. Again, he will be able to more information concerning the great man, and a little less of "sociables" and "picnics" and such stuff, interesting only to the participant, the book would be more valuable; as it is, however, it contains enough of pleasant reading for a summer's day of enjoyment.

KITTY'S CHOICE; A Story of Berrytown. By Rebecca Harding Davis, author of "Life in the Rolling Mills," &c. Published by Messrs. J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia.

This is a "love story" rather above the average class, in which "true love" and the "easy divorces" are touched upon to be condemned. There are two other short skethes in the book that are readable.

PASSAGES IN THE LIFE OF THE FAIRE GOSPELLER. MISTRESS ANNE ASKEW, Recounted by ye unworthy pen of Nicholas Moldward, B. A., and now set forth by the authour of "Mary Powell". New York: Messrs. Dodd & Mead; Pittsburgh: Messrs. R. S. Davis & Co., Liberty street.

THE HOUSEHOLD OF SIR THOMAS MORE. By the author of "Mary Powell." New edition with an Appendix. New York: Messrs. Dodd & Mead; for sale in Pittsburgh by R. S. Davis & Co., Liberty street.

Both of these volumes relate to Reformation times and are written in the quaint style of that day. The first is the story of Mistress Askew a cultivated lady of noble family, who became a convert to the new faith, from a close perusal of the Living Word, and after suffering persecution, at last died a martyr at the stake—preferring to suffer rather death, than false of faith." The story is told with an exquisite simplicity and picturesqueness that enchains attention from beginning to the close.

The second book gives some enticing glimpses of the home life of Sir. Thomas More, and is full of tender and touching passages. As an effort to let the world have a peep at the domestic happiness of that great martyr, it is admirably interesting.

FOSTER'S LIFE OF CHARLES DICKENS. Vol. III. J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia, R. S. Davis & Co., Pittsburgh.

This is the third and last of the volumes, from Mr. Forster's pen, in portrayal of the life of the great romancer. The volume commences with the year 1850, and runs over to the end of Dicken's life. It is concluded with a very neat index, which increases the value of the series, and without which the whole work would have been incomplete.

Of the manner in which Mr. Forster has performed his task, we have spoken heretofore. The third volume is even more interesting,—though the interest is of a rather mournful character—inasmuch as the accounts are sad ones, which preceded the sudden breakdown. Some of the letters written at this period by Dickens, seem to indicate that he fully realized the decay of his powers, and was apprehensive of the end; these epistolary utterances, are permeated by a grace of expression, though withal a saddened subdued feeling, that renders some of them even greater masterpieces, than the creations which gave such a charm to his public writings.

A BEAUTIFUL FIEND, or through the Fire. By Mrs. E. D. E. N. Southworth. Philadelphia, T. B. Peterson & Bro.; J. W. Pittock, Pittsburgh.

Quantity not quality seems to be the rule of this authoress, and this is a fair sample of the works which usually grew under her pen. Those who have read one have an idea of all, as there is but one characteristic running through the whole series—cheap sentimentality.

BONE VS. MEAT.

A half-starved Frenchman once, 'tis said,
Passed near a butcher's door,
Where first class beef, good white and red—
Hung round in plenteous store.

The Frenchman gazed with longing eyes,
Then loud, "Bon! Bon!" he cried;
The butcher turned with quick surprise,
Then spoke with wounded pride:

"Get out! You great outlandish cheat!
Nor talk such stuff as that!
You say, 'Bone! Bone!' I say, 'Meat! Meat!'
And meat extremely fat."

Permanent Whitewash.

With the return of spring comes the usual inquiries for a good whitewash. We have only to repeat the following directions given before, as follows: Take half a bushel of unslaked lime, slake it with boiling water, covering it during the process to keep in the steam; strain the liquid through a fine sieve or strainer, and add to it a peck of salt previously well dissolved in water; three pounds ground rice boiled to a thin paste, and stirred in boiling hot; half a pound Spanish whiting, and a pound of clean glue which has been previously dissolved by soaking it first, and then hanging over a slow fire in a small kettle inside a large one filled with water; add five gallons of hot water to the mixture, stir it well, and let it stand a few days covered from the dirt. It should be put on quite hot; for this pupose it can be kept in a kettle on a furnace. A pint of this mixture will cover a yard square of the outside of a house, if applied witha large paint-brush.

SECOND EDITION.

Four O'clock.

THE CAPITAL.

$900,000,000 Circulation in Prospect.

THE MISSISSIPPI LEVEES.

Statement by Assistant Secretary of the Treasury on the Sanborn Contract.

PUBLIC DEBT STATEMENT.

Reduction During March, $2,189,338.

THE STEAMSHIP SUBSIDY.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON, April 1, 1874.

00,000,000 Circulation.

Calculations to-night are that the national circulation will be increased to about five hundred million dollars, making nine hundred and fifty millions together, besides fractional currency.

The Mississippi Levees.

The engineers were before the House select committee on Mississippi levees, ex-Governor Herbert, Prof. Forshay, and Caleb G. Forman, giving their views as to the best method of the Government to pursue in providing permanent levees. A majority of the committee for the appointment of engineers by the President to survey the river banks from Cape Girardeau to the gulf, for the purpose of determining by the next session of Congress the best plan of a general levee system.

Seeds from the Agricultural Department.

Members of Congress, particularly the new ones, are sending off seeds from the Agricultural Department, in great quantities, and they pay the postage on them from their own pockets. There is either an unusual demand for these seeds this year or else members are exceedingly anxious to gratify their agricultural constituents, by presenting them with such appropriate articles. Some members have overdrawn their allotment, and say they can't get enough of them, and therefor are receiving the quantity allowed other members who have no use for them.

The Red River Country.

The United States Consul to Manitoba is in town. He reports the Red River country there greatly progressing in industry, and thinks and says the Dominion of Canada is about to build a railroad from the Canada line to the Pacific coast.

The Steamship Subsidy.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company is working hard to get the million dollar subsidy which was promised them under a contract for carrying the mails, but was not fulfilled by them. The Postmaster General says he will not pay it unless Congress re-appropriates the amount of this subsidy, and a strong lobby are endeavoring to get the Committee on Postoffices and Postroads to recommend it. Sam Ward, who is engineering the matter, gives select wine suppers and distributes cigars about the lobby with a more lavish hand than usual. His hosts of strikers, young and old, are energetically at work. The royal entertainment at the launch the other day is not helping the bill as much as anticipated. DIAMOND.

WASHINGTON, April 1, 1874.

Public Debt Statement.

The following is a synopsis of the public debt statement for the month ending March 31:

Six per cent. bonds	$1,214,663,150
Five per cent. bonds	509,243,450
Total coin bonds	$1,723,906,600
Lawful money debt	14,678,000
Matured debt	6,852,800
Legal tender notes	382,076,837
Certificates of deposit	5,172,000
Fractional currency	49,102,660
Coin certificates	37,045,000
Total without interest	$ 519,944,497
Total debt	$2,260,381,898
Total interest	29,676,661

CASH IN TREASURY.

Coin	$ 86,121,379
Currency	4,026,451
Special deposits held for redemption of certificates of deposit, as provided by law	51,720,000
Total in Treasury	$ 142,367,830
Debt less cash in Treasury	$2,152,690,728
Decrease during the month	2,189,338

BONDS ISSUED TO PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANIES.

INTEREST PAYABLE IN LAWFUL MONEY.	
Principal outstanding	$ 64,623,512
Interest accrued and not yet paid	968,352
Interest paid by United States	22,386,691
Interest repaid by transportation of mails, etc.	5,051,367
Balance on interest paid beyond rates	17,335,323

The Sanborn Contracts.

Frederick A. Sawyer, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, made his statement this morning before the Committee on Ways and Means. He gave his recollection of the manner in which the provision authorizing the Sanborn contracts was embodied in the legislative appropriation bill last year. He was then a member of the Senate Appropriation Committee, but had no personal connection with the offering of that amendment. In the committee he believed he voted for it, as Senators did afterwards in the Conference Committee. He denied with some feeling the newspaper assertion that the provision had been smuggled into the bill. On the contrary, the same proposition had been made at several previous sessions, and was openly discussed in the Appropriation Committee, in the Conference Committee, in the Senate and in the House. He declined to give any opinion as to whether the Sanborn contract was or was not in compliance with the terms of the law. That was a technical legal question. The Solicitor of the Treasury Department was the proper officer to frame these contracts, and he presumed he had done so with proper care and attention. He had no personal knowledge of Sanborn, Pressberg or any of the persons connected with the contract, and all official acts in reference to them were merely formal, and done in the regular hours of business. He gave an explanation of the manner of doing business in the Treasury Department, corresponding generally with that given yesterday by the Secretary, that is that papers were brought to them for their signatures, and that where these papers were checked by the subordinate having charge of that particular branch of business, they were signed without being read. He defended the Department against the imputations of having withheld important papers from the Committee, and maintained the personal recollection above given. In an interview with Messrs. Beck and Foster of the Committee, in regard to papers, against the recollection and account given of it by these gentlemen. The point at issue, however, was not a very important one, and was merely a question of difference in understanding what the agreement between them was. He declined to give an opinion as to the propriety of repealing, amending or continuing the law as it is, on the ground that it was a legislative question, which was to be decided by the Committee and Congress.

District of Columbia Investigation.

During the morning session of the District of Columbia investigation to-day, some half dozen witnesses were examined with reference to present assessments for improvements, the burden of the testimony being that the property owners were assessed for more work than could be shown to have been done.

Testimony was also given showing that the street railways were not required to pay any tax for portions of the carriage way improved by the companies and used for their tracks.

Robert Christy, one of the counsel for the memorialists, called the attention of the committee to the statutes at large containing the law appropriating $10,000, provided that the corporation of District of Columbia Government would appropriate an extra amount to repair the old cobble pavement on Pennsylvania avenue west of Fifteenth street, after which he called S. D. Casteman, who testified that the Board of Public Works discarded that act and put down a new pavement on that avenue at a cost largely greater than $20,000 contemplated under the act of Congress referred to.

T. F. Fowler testified that he was interested in the National Banking Company in 1871; that it was thought best to consolidate this company with the Metropolis Banking Company and with the Bullard Company, in which witness was interested; that in August, 1871, he called on A. A. Shepperd, who was interested in the Metropolis Company, in company with several others, to talk the matter over and see what could be done to bring about that object; saw Shepperd in his office, and after a preliminary conversation Shepperd took witness aside and stated that in view of the relation he expected to bear to the next District Government he did not want to be known as having any interest in paving companies, that witness could see Hallett Kilbourn, and whatever arrangement witness and Kilbourn could make would be all right for him (Shepperd). Witness understood by that that Shepperd was willing to have a secret interest in paving contracts, and that he proposed to have that interest represented through Kilbourn. Witness knows that Kilbourn saw Shepperd in relation to the matter. The consolidation was not accomplished, however. This took place about the time (August, 1871,) when Pennsylvania avenue, from First to Fifteenth streets, was to be paved under Major Emery, and the proposal had reference to the combination to do that work. The object in trying to get a consolidation of the then existing paving company was to prevent competition in proposals for that work. Witness got none of that work. The Metropolis Company, in which Shepperd was interested, did get a portion of it.

The Governor testified that he sold out all interest in paving companies when he became a member of the Board. Fowler might have called on him sometime or other in relation to the consolidation referred to, but he could not recollect anything about it, and called the attention of the committee to the fact that Fowler testified that this took place in August, 1871, while in fact the pavement which Fowler said he wanted to lay through his proposed combination had actually been laid down six months. Governor Shepperd stated in addition that he had never had an interest with Hallett Kilbourn in any paving or any other contract, nor had Kilbourn ever held any property of his as trustee.

Transportation of Animals.

The House Committee on Agriculture to-day agreed to recommend the passage of a bill for the prevention of cruelty to animals in transportation by railroads, with an amendment providing that animals shall not be kept on cars without food and water longer than twenty-four hours, instead of a period of twenty-eight hours, as named in the original bill.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

Schurz and the Missouri Election.

It is known here in influential quarters that the plan which the Republicans intend pursuing in the State of Missouri, in the coming political campaign in that State, is somewhat on the "possum" order. The independent political element is to nominate candidates for the Legislature, and this element, on the other hand, will support other State officers nominated by the Republicans. Schurz is to lead the independents in their movements in order to defeat the Democrats; the Republicans will not go in on their own account, for fear of losing everything, and thus the combination is to be formed with the independents. If this is the plan to be carried out, as believed here, it secures Schurz's re-election to the United States Senate.

Appeals for Lady Clerks.

The Secretary of the Treasury was on Saturday besieged with Senators and members who earnestly entreated him to make room in the Department for lady clerks. It is said these applications are made by new Senators and members, the older ones seldom asking this favor. The Secretary looks, and apparently is disgusted and dismayed with this clamor for appointments.

The Mouth of the Mississippi.

The "dental question" on the improvement of the mouth of the Mississippi river is still pending in the Committee on Railroads in the House. The members not being engineers, are at a loss to know what plan is best in carrying on the improvements, since the Government Engineers appear not to be in harmony on the subject.

The Fort St. Philip Canal project has its opponents among Government Engineers as well as its advocates.

Capt. Eads, the promoter of the jetty project, offers to go on with the work under his plan and do it gratuitously if it should turn out unfeasible. DIAMOND.

POLITICAL.

Election in Rhode Island.

The Republicans Victorious.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 1.—The State election took place to-day. There was no Democratic nomination for State officers. The vote is very light. Henry Howard was re-elected Governor by a vote of 12,269 to 1,509 for Lyman Pearce, and 167 scattering. Charles C. Vanzandt was elected Lieutenant Governor, receiving 7,679 votes, to 6,512 cast for Wm. F. Sayles. The Prohibition candidate, Joshua M. Addeman, was re-elected Secretary of State, and Willard Lagler, Attorney General, with but little opposition. Samuel Clark was elected General Treasurer by a large majority over Henry Goff, the Prohibition candidate.

The chief interest in the election centered in the choice of members of the Legislature, who will choose a United States Senator. The new Assembly is largely Republican, as usual, but the Senatorial question remains in doubt, and probably cannot be definitely determined until a trial of the strength of the respective candidates is had in the General Assembly on the first Tuesday in June. In this city, where the contest for Assemblymen was mainly between the friends of General Burnside and the friends of all the other candidates, the result is very close, the friends of Burnside probably carrying most of the Assemblymen, while for Senator and four Representatives there is no choice.

WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., 1 A. M., April 2, 1874.

Synopsis for the Past Twenty-four Hours.

Cloudy and rainy weather has prevailed over the Southern States east of the Mississippi, and continues on the South Atlantic coast. Rain, snow and sleet have fallen over the Middle Atlantic States and Pennsylvania, with brisk and fresh easterly winds on the coast. An area of low barometer has moved southward from Manitoba to Lake Superior, producing fresh to very brisk southwesterly winds over the upper lake region, but followed by northwesterly winds over Minnesota and Dakota. The rivers have risen at St. Louis, Nashville and Cincinnati.

Probabilities for To-day.

For New England, the pressure will diminish, with rising barometer, fresh and brisk easterly to southerly winds, cloudy weather and possibly light rain or snow.

For the Middle States, rising temperature, generally cloudy weather and occasionally light rain, followed by winds shifting to westerly over the southern and western portions during the afternoon and evening, with clearing weather.

For the Southern States, clear or partly cloudy weather, and light to fresh winds, mostly from the northwest and southwest.

For the lower lake region, increasing cloudiness, light rain, rising temperature and southwest winds.

For the upper lake region, occasionally light rain or snow, and fresh to brisk winds, veering to west and north, with clearing weather and falling temperature.

For Missouri, Iowa and Minnesota, west to north winds, and clear or partly cloudy weather. The lower Ohio and Cumberland rivers will rise somewhat.

THE RIVERS.

CINCINNATI, O., April 1.—River 19 feet 6 inches. River rising. Departed—Charmer, Evansville.

LOUISVILLE, April 1.—River on a stand; 8 feet 1 inch in the canal, and 6 feet 10 inches in chute on the falls. Weather cool and cloudy. Business active. Boats up—Nick Longworth and Ben Franklin. Down—Minneola, Fearless, and barges, Ed. Hobbs and barges, to St. Louis; Mary Hopston, to New Orleans. Boats due—Tom Sherlock, from New Orleans. The Indiana was tied up at Evansville yesterday by the United States Marshal for debt. The Houston will take her freight.

EVANSVILLE, IND., April 1.—Cloudy; light drizzling rain last night; clearing up this evening; mercury 35 to 54, and falling. River risen 7 inches. Down—Bermuda, 1 A. M.; Carrie V. Kountz, 2:30; Grey Eagle, 3 P. M.; Red Cloud, 4; Cleburne, 5. Up—Warsaw, 3 A. M.; George Roberts, 8; Idlewild, 8:20 P. M. Business fair.

CAIRO, April 1.—Arrived—Bigley, St. Louis, 1 P. M.; Arkansas Belle, Evansville, 5. Departed—Sam. Roberts, St. Louis, 1 P. M.; Reed, New Orleans, 6; Arkansas Belle, Evansville, 7. River fallen four inches. Clear; mercury 42.

NASHVILLE, TENN., April 1.—River rising; 10 feet 2 inches on shoals. Departed—Cook, Paducah; Laura Davis, for St. Louis. Clear and cool.

NEW ORLEANS, April 1.—Arrived—Robt. Mitchell, Cincinnati; City of Quincy, St. Louis; Belle Lee, Memphis. Departed—Exporter, Cincinnati. Cloudy and clear.

ST. LOUIS, April 1.—Arrived—Belle of Memphis, Memphis. Departed—Grand Tower, Memphis; Illinois, Peoria; Mollie Moore, New Orleans. River rising. Clear and cold.

MEMPHIS, April 1.—Cloudy and cold. River about stationary. Arrived—Arlington, Cincinnati. Departed—Great Republic, St. Louis; Parker, Cincinnati; Kittie Hegler, Little Rock.

KING KALAKAUA, of the Sandwich Islands, has appointed Prince William Pitt Leleiokoku heir apparent and successor to his throne. The appointment is made in accordance with an old use, which has not, however, been observed by the two immediate predecessors of the present king.

THE Carlists assert that the movement of Marshal Serrano against the royalists before Bilboa has entirely failed, and that there was no fighting between the 28th and 30th of March.

IT is reported that the Carlist leader, Kadica, was severely wounded in the recent engagement before Bilboa.

PETER ANDREW HANSON, a German astronomer, is dead.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

CITY DEPOSIT BANK AND TRUST CO.,
(LATE KEE), Pittsburgh, April 1st, 1874

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THURSDAY, APRIL 2, 1874.

BONDS at Frankfort 98¾.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 33½f.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 113¾.

THE movement against the Carlists by Serrano is pronounced a failure.

THE national debt was reduced, during the month of March, over two millions of dollars—a good showing on the right side of the ledger.

IT is intimated that the dead lock in the Massachusetts Legislature may yet be broken by the election of Judge Colt, of the State Supreme Court, as the compromise candidate.

GOVERNOR HARTRANFT receives very warm praise from the press generally for the kindly spirit he manifested toward the Susquehanna depot rioters, and the firmness with which he enforced the laws. His tact and firmness undoubtedly prevented serious disturbances.

FOR STUBBORN adherence to first choice, commend us to [illegible] of the Massachusetts Legislature. They have been balloting for several days for United States Senator, in place of Sumner, and the vote remains substantially the same as on the first day. Either the particular parties have a strong hold on their followers, or the tendency is toward a new man, not yet developed.

FROM the rapid manner in which amendments are being disposed of in the United States Senate, we shall soon have a vote that will finally determine the status of that body relative to free banking. The effort to intermix the already settled legal tender question with the proposed free banking measure may be shrewd and proper, but it does not so strike us. The inevitable might as well be accepted at once.

THE New York *Herald*, not having made very much out of its Cæsarism sensation, has concluded to take up contraction as the pet theory of the hour. It is rapidly reaching the point when it will froth at the mouth. It is now sufficiently advanced in its self created excitement to declare that inflation will produce civil war! The time was when a sudden "flop" by the *Herald* meant something,—now it is simply ridiculous.

THE panic in London is evidently a somewhat serious affair. It is not merely confined to railway stocks, as the dispatches imply, but has already affected the general current of business. Naturally, a panic is first seen in the depreciation of articles that are sold for cash. But the attempt to credit the panic to the influence of that in this country last fall, or that in Vienna, in May last, is simply ridiculous. It is an outgrowth of other and entirely different causes.

THE Spaniards in Cuba are evidently weakening in their devotion to war, and the leading Havana journal is advocating propositions looking to the establishment of peace. This is no doubt intended to sound public opinion; but it may be readily seen in advance that the Cubans will utterly refuse to accept their conditions. Those of a political nature are, that confiscated estates shall be restored, the Spanish rule in the island recognized, and the Cubans permitted to elect deputies to represent them in the Cortes. This will not be agreed to by the Cubans.

THE vehement speech of an ex-Confederate, who attended as a delegate to the South Carolina Tax-payers' Convention, may be credited with [illegible] that reception accorded to the delegation that called on the President. After this person had bitterly and vilely denounced the President, the delegates from the Convention proceeded to Washington to ask Presidential support for their measures. Of course, it was not readily accorded, and as a consequence, President Grant is the more wildly denounced. Cannot the South Carolinians learn that courtesy should precede a request for favors?

AS THE FACTS are fully developed, it is made quite clear that the strike at Susquehanna Depot was precipitated by the trifling manner in which the Erie Company conducted its business. In response to a demand for a regular pay-day, the 15th of each month was fixed, but in March was postponed for ten days because of financial embarrassments. This was cheerfully acceded to by the workmen; but when the time had expired, there was a further delay, the representation being that the paymaster was busy on other parts of the line. It was this act of trifling that precipitated the strike. It is quite evident that another change must be made in the management of Erie before the road will be properly conducted.

IN WHAT may be termed the serious side of the Congregational Council, held in Brooklyn, there is much that calls for remark. It has brought out the annoyance that Tilton has caused Beecher for years past, and the forbearance of the latter toward the former, in all these dark, annoying years. This is probably better understood now, through all Congregationalism, than it ever was before. It was because of this knowledge that the decision of the Council was mild and kind, as it was. Another fact developed was the deep, pervading, almost passionate love felt for Beecher, not merely by his congregation, but the masses in Brooklyn, New York, and even the entire country. It was almost a blessing that he should have passed through the ordeal he has, in order that the great love toward him might be manifested.

OUR Centennial Exposition has been made the subject of a somewhat extended, and very friendly debate, in the Swedish Parliament. Sweden claims priority over all other nations in settling that portion of the East from Philadelphia southward to Cape Henlopen. In view, also, of the fact that her children are prosperously settled in large numbers in this country, it proposed that Sweden shall take part in the great Centennial, notwithstanding the low state of the National Treasury. The same reason will apply to other nations, and is a forceful argument why the Exposition should be made international by the action of Congress. We have among us representatives of every civilized nation known. They are identified in sympathy, interest and citizenship with our country, but have tender memories and associations which carry them back to their dear native land. It is due them that their parent Government shall be invited to participate in the Exposition, especially as it will bring the peculiarities and associations of other lands here. A promising movement is in progress in Philadelphia to raise a million of dollars toward the Exposition.

THE most judicious papers in the country, irrespective of politics, favor, some on one ground and some on another, the bills in Congress looking to the regulation of inter-State railroads. Even those which mention the valid objection that it is an advance in the direction of establishing a paternal Government, also admit that the occasion demands some action on the part of those wielding supreme authority. A technical fight can, of course, be made against Governmental interference, by urging supremacy of charters and the like, but the fact that these charters are given for the public good, and that Congress has the power to regulate inter-State commerce, evidently cover all the pleas that may be got up in this direction. The absurd plea that is brought forward by a few journals, that it will prevent competition, has no force, if the several roads are restricted in their charges to the honest reasonable rates. This is all that competition can do, unless in brief exceptional instances. It is much better for the country generally that this entire business shall be uniformly and properly regulated.

AIDING EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS.

The Commissioner of Education for the United States has just published some statements that are suggestive of important reflections. They are, in brief, that the gifts for education, in 1871, in sums of more than $1,000 each, aggregated $8,000,000; in 1872, they amounted to $9,950,000; and in 1873, $11,226,977. Of this last named amount, colleges have received $8,238,141; or including other institutions designed only for the higher grades or specialties of education, $9,481,079,—more than 84 per cent. of the entire bequest have been absorbed. The question suggested by these facts is, should any portion of the public funds go to these institutions, which impart only the higher forms of education, and which reach comparatively few with their direct influence? In other words, do these not receive liberally from private beneficence? And should not, therefore, the entire outlay of public monies be made on those institutions where primary and secondary education are imparted, and where the masses are reached? We raise these points, not in a spirit that is inimical to the institutions of higher learning in our city and State, but generally. If, as the above showing seems to prove, colleges and universities are quite certain to be cared for by means of private generosity, it follows that the public funds should be confined to institutions that reach the masses, and that provide the kind of education, the need of which is felt by the masses.

Particularly, the figures quoted show that the Government does not need to charge itself with the care of institutions where the higher branches of learning are taught, and which are, of necessity, more narrowly useful than are the public schools. A year or so ago, a strong effort was put forth in favor of the establishment of a national university, which should rival Oxford and Cambridge in England. The plan is evidently unwise, and the project entirely unnecessary. So long as private generosity extends $10,000,000 or more annually, it is better to leave it to operate unchecked. We at times feel doubtful of the wisdom of expending large sums of public money on High Schools, but this is more important than that it should be done on colleges. The great need is to make our public, elementary schools as complete as possible. Make that the best which reaches the large st number. And this policy involves large outlays on public schools, which are attended by children of all ranks and ages.

PROTECTION AGAINST OIL FIRES.

Millerstown, one of those swiftly developed places in the Butler county oil regions, was devastated by fire yesterday, and along with the destruction of property was the loss of several lives. The fire originated in a hotel, from gas, it is said. However this may be, it was terrible in the scope of disaster produced. The fire was only a renewal of what has been a special feature in the history of towns in the oil regions. In part the evil is attributed to the flimsy and combustible character of the buildings—something that cannot always be prevented where towns spring up, as by magic. Yet in all the oil territory with which we are familiar, there is clay suitable for making brick, and were a little forethought exercised, bricks could be made, and substantial buildings erected at comparatively moderate cost. The probable duration of the flow of wells can often be determined in a few months, and with this is settled the permanency, or lack of permanency of the town.

But what we have mentioned is the smallest element of danger to towns in the oil regions. The oil is, in itself, as dangerous as nitro-glycerine or gunpowder. We do not know that it is clearly ascertained whether it will ignite through natural combustion, but fires have occurred that have engendered the suspicion that under favorable conditions this may be done. Usually, however, these fires have come from carelessness. Wooden tanks have been used till thoroughly saturated with oil; small leakages have not been stopped, and the oil has been left to trickle down the sides of the tank, and saturate the earth around. The vessels used in handling, or the barrels employed in shipping it from interior points—in brief the entire region has become full of oil, from which the water has been evaporated, leaving the crude material in a highly inflammable state. A spark of fire from a cigar or pipe, the fall of a lighted match—anything of the kind is sufficient to send a sheet of flame through a town, quick as an electric flash. This is the history of many oil fires.

Once started, they are generally uncontrollable. Tanks burst with heat, the fire spreads, and everything combustible is soon aflame. Thus far, several elements of safety have been discovered, and were they in general use, destructive fires would be prevented, and economy effected. The best iron tanks have been found safe, as against ignition of the oil, or explosion. The use of pipes, in place of barrels, for the transmission of oil, is another source of safety. There are also regulations relative to the management of wells, with which we are not familiar, but which contemplate security against fires. If these were employed in new towns, as soon as business is sufficiently developed to admit of it, we certainly would have fewer and less destructive fires, and there would be a saving of money to all concerned. It is time, at least, the careless, dangerous methods practiced were abandoned. The destruction by fire of Modoc City, but a few days since, and of Millerstown now, are warnings that should be heeded. Yet these are only the more recent of a long list of warnings, which have been permitted to pass, comparatively unregarded. The history of oil production is one of continued disaster, through the agency of fire. We are confident that much of the loss of property thus sustained, and of life which has attended these fires, might have been avoided by timely precautionary measures.

PERSONAL.

THE genuine heir to the Tichborne estate is nearly 12 years old.

GENERAL HARVEY BROWN, of the United States army, died on Tuesday at his residence at Clifton, Staten Island, in the seventy-eighth year of his age.

HON. WM. M. EVARTS has accepted the invitation of Dartmouth Alumni Association to deliver a eulogy on Chief Justice Chase at the next Commencement.

THE deaths of L. Bartlett, Benjamin F. Reed, Benjamin P. Campbell, R. Morris Copeland, and Hiram Jacobs, all well-known citizens of Boston, have occurred within the last twenty-four hours.

HON. ALEX. H. STEPHENS is unable to leave his room. He weighs only seventy-five pounds, and if there ever was an instance of mind triumphing over matter it is in this case. So racked with pain and tortured with disease, he still does his duty to his constituents bravely and manfully.

On dit, that Miss Minnie, daughter of General Sherman, is shortly to be married to Assistant Engineer Fitch, of the navy. Miss Early, niece of the late Confederate General Early, is to be married to Commander De Haven Manley, of the navy, and Miss Bessie Stewart, daughter of Senator Stewart, of Nevada, to Lieutenant Hooker, of the navy.

THE Hon. Lewis D. Campbell, of Cincinnati, who was Chairman of the Congressional Committee which recommended the expulsion of Preston Brooks for assaulting Senator Sumner, and who afterward acted as Burlingame's second in the latter's duel with Brooks, has still in his possession the original correspondence which led to that encounter, and many other documents bearing upon the assault which he thinks of publishing, to establish the truth of history.

THE Waynesboro (Pa.) *Record* gives the following circumstantial account of the birthplace of Senator Cameron: "It is perhaps not generally know that this township is the birthplace of Hon. Simon Cameron. He was born in the house now occupied by Isaac Shockey, Esq., a couple miles east of town. Mr. Cameron, in company with Gen. James Burns, of this place, visited Mr. Shockey in 1803, just after the battle of Gettysburg. He stated that he was four years of age when his father removed to Harrisburg. Notwithstanding the tender age at which he left the place, he professed to have retained some recollection of its surroundings, &c. His father, Charles Cameron, besides cultivating a small farm, carried on the tailoring business. Mr. Cameron, like many of our country's great men, is of an honest but humble parentage, and commenced life poor."

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

LAW & FICK'S liquor store in San Francisco was burned on Wednesday. Loss, $50,000.

REV. MEEKAM, of Green Bay, says that it is his belief that most of the editorial fraternity will eventually be saved.

TENNYSON left this out: Alexandrowna's uncle sent her a casket of diamonds, and it was lost on the way! Alexandrowna!

THE "premium-chromo" dodge has been adopted by an enterprising dentist, who gives a lithographic drawing with each drawing of a tooth.

THE estimated acreage in cotton in Georgia this year is 25 per cent. less than in 1873, while there is a corresponding increase in corn and other cereals.

SNOW is twenty feet deep in Onion Valley, Cal., while Meadow Lake City, in the same State, has snow thirty feet in depth with which to encourage a Spring freshet.

A TEXAS gentleman four years ago bought a sow and four pigs for $5, branded them, and turned them loose. He now enjoys the proud distinction of being the "Hog-King" of Texas.

A WESTWARD bound freight train ran into a train standing on the track at Basket Station, N. J., on Tuesday night, and the engine and eleven cars of the freight train were demolished and burned.

ALL employes in New York city connected with the building interests are called to meet on Tuesday next to take into consideration the advisability of returning to the ten-hour system.

THE story of Cleopatra's pearl has been surpassed. In Saugatuck, Conn., at a supper the other night, about one hundred pearls were found in the shell of a roasted oyster, all spoiled, large and small, by the cooking to which they had been subjected.

SOME of the southern newspapers that had abandoned the Democratic party have revived their hope in it since the New Hampshire election. That is a slim thread upon which to hang, but it shows the ill effect of giving the so-called Democrats the slightest victory. It prevents the organization of a better opposition party.

THE unfortunate inmates of the Chicago Poor House have but two meals a day; no vegetable are given them but turnips; their tea looks like the sweepings of a grocery floor; their soup is made of meat from which all the strength has been previously extracted. Such a bill of fare, even for paupers, the Grand Jury of the county very justly characterize as disgraceful.

THE committee having in charge the Sumner memorial print a card reminding the public that the character of the "monumental structure embracing a statue" will depend on the generosity with which their appeal for contributions is responded to. Each contributor will receive a heliotype portrait of Mr. Sumner, besides having the satisfaction of helping to do honor to the memory of the Senator.

A LARGE heavy box brought to New York from London, in February, was placed in the United States bonded warehouse. The bill of lading was dated London, February 2d, 1874, and the merchandise as marked was consigned to W. L. Rogers, Dixon, Ill. Upon removing the outside covering, a pine coffin was revealed, within which was a mahogany casket, containing a human body.

"NO GREAT SHAKES."

The North Carolina Earthquake Reviewed by Half a Hundred Amateur Scientists.

(Correspondence Charleston News and Courier.)

SPARTANBURG, S. C., March 23.—For more than a month past we have had rumors in circulation respecting some unusual disturbances in the mountains of North Carolina about fifty or sixty miles from this place. Last week Professor Dupre, of Wofford College, accompanied by the senior class, who are studying geology, and the Rev. Mr. Oliver, editor of the *Orphan's Friend*, went up to make inquiry and observations on the subject. They returned this evening, and I have just received from the Professor an account of his trip. The weather, unfortunately, was not favorable, being generally cloudy and rainy. The reports from that region have been exaggerated. Many of the people residing on the mountain and in the immediate vicinity have been much alarmed, but only one family has removed. There is some foundation, however, for the sensational reports which have had so wide a circulation. The party referred to had personal and satisfactory proof, as well as the testimony of numerous credible witnesses, to the sounds and "shakes," as the mountain people term them. The sounds resemble the report made by blasting in a deep quarry or well—at first explosive, and then reverberating like the sound of thunder as it dies away in the distance. The shocks are most sensibly felt at the top of the mountain, though in a certain line they are also felt lower down, and sometimes even at the base. The shocks are not violent, and produce a sensation, described by a mountaineer as a "quaver." The seat of disturbance is a short chain of mountains about a mile long, the principal peaks of which are known as Stone Mountain, Rib Mountain and Round Mountain. This little chain lies between the Hickory Nut and the Swannanoah rivers. The agitations are chiefly at the Stone Mountain. Professor DuPre does not think that these disturbances indicate volcanic eruptions, nor does he feel able to account for them satisfactorily. He was impressed with the uniform agreement of testimony among all the mountain residents with whom he conversed. They all agree that the first explosions and vibrasions were heard and felt on Tuesday, the 10th of February. These were repeated on the following Sunday. There are sometimes two or three on one day, while other days there will be none.

Trade in Mothers.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times*, March 5th, says: "I have recently even discovered a new and, as yet, but little known trade, and which is particularly carried on by ladies of foreign origin: it is the 'mothers' trade. As the emancipated of civilization have often been reproached with no one knows whence, they have lately very prudently adopted the custom of being accompanied by a respectable-looking matron, wearing a modest bonnet, a sober dress, gray hair, and solemn looks. These new professionals are paid according to the respectability of their appearance, and there are some who fetch very high prices in the market. But it must be said that it is rather a moderate luxury, for generally the respectable person, after a certain time, quarrels with the innocent creature whom her responsibility covers, and then the latter goes at once into mourning, and thus the vanished 'mother' still continues for a long period to cover with her mercenary respectability the fragil reputation of her temporary daughter."

Mr. Dawes Refuses Any Pledges.

The literature of the Massachusetts campaign is increased by the following dispatch from Mr. Dawes:

WASHINGTON, March 25, 1874.

I am under no pledge, expressed or implied, to mortal man as to my future. I feel grieved that Mr. ——, after my frank conversation with him, should have doubts. I never did make a pledge for the future, and I have nothing in the world to offer to any one as a reason why he should vote for me, except what I have already done. If any man distrusts me on my past record, I cannot ask him to vote for me on any promise that could be made now. The office is of no value to me except as an approval of my record in Congress and in private life. H. L. DAWES.

THE NASBY LETTERS.

Mr. Nasby and His Friends Prepare for a Protracted Drought—The Curious Result of the Preparation.

CONFEDRIT X ROADS,
(Wich is in the State uv Kentucky),
MARCH 22, 1874.

The weather is gittin milder and milder, and there is no possibility uv our stavin off an attack upon Bascom's which is our fortress. Joe Bigler and Pollock, ever sence the faleyoor uv the last croosade, (wich wuz postponed on account of the weather), hev bin perpetooally and persistently inflamin the minds uv our wimmen, till they hev their rage worked up to a degree that is terrible. Mrs. Pollock and Mrs. Bigler hev bin puttin on all their store close, and goin out all day callin on the wives and dawters uv our citizens. For instance, they'd go to Lucindy Gavitt [Issaker's wife), all rigged up in silks and furs and dollar jooelry, and sich, and tell Lucindy that ef Issaker wood only save his munny instid uv spendin it at Bascom's, she cood hev all these thing jist ez well ez not. And then all the woman in Lucindy wood be stirred up, and she wood more than howl. When Lucindy saw that these two wimmin hed actooal stockins on, she swore that she wood never rest till Bascom was busted.

We knew uv all this and trembled. The frost was gittin out uv the ground; fair, warm days wuz a comin on, and the raid onto us cood not be much longer postponed. Our wimmin cood git out ez soon ez it wuz warm enuff for em to go out without their shoes, and we knowd that when they cood get out they wood.

"Will they come in and smash the barrels?" asked Bascom.

"Precisely so."

"What kin we do?" groaned Deekin Pogram.

"What kin we do?" wuz the ekkoin anser from every wun uv them.

"This is wat we kin do," sed I promptly. "Let G. W. take the barrels this afternoon, and roll em out into his barn, where these cussid wimmin can't possibly find em, keepin a single demijohn—an hour's supply—in the bar. Ef they come and smash, why they can only smash a gallon at a time. Yoo kin draw but a gallon at a time, and the enemy kin never git at our magazeen. Hev I spoken well?"

"Like a sage—like a sage! It is well—it is well!"

Bascom consented, and we all turned in to help him roll the barrels out. Never did men work with such zeel. It seems as tho there is suthing inspirin in the rollin uv barrels. I cood work at it forever.

We got em all safely in the barn. Bascom drawed out a demijohn, and we felt comparatively safe no matter what shood happen.

Night came on, and at ten P. M. I left Bascom's to go to my humble bed at Deekin Pogram's. Ez I approached his dwellin I fell into a trane of thot. I hed only hed five drinks, and I felt a longin for more. I wanted to be filled up for wunst—to hev, for one time, all that I cood lay to. I thot to myself there is them barrels in Bascom's barn. Wat is to prevent me from gittin a bottle and goin there, and draw it full, and for wunst in my life hev a sell satisfyin fullness? Nothin. I hed marked the locashun uv them barrels, and cood go in the dark to em ez well ez in the glare uv the broad day.

I determined to do it. I went to my room and got a bottle and went thro the alley on which the barn stood. Caushusly scalin the fence I crept into the barn, and crawled up to the barrel wich hed the faw-cit in. I wuz enveloped in Cimmerian darkness. I reached out keerfully to find the fawcit, when I heerd a rustlin sound ez tho somebody else wuz neer. I laid stiff on my abdomen till the sound ceased. "It is nothin," I sed to myself, and crawled up closter. Confoosh'n! My hand struck a living human body! Drawin back hastily, my boot struck an obstacle, wich, ez if the exclamash'n wuz wrung from it, remarked, "Thunder!" Jest then a match wuz drawd, a candle wuz lighted, and—Tableau!

There stood Bascom erect, with a pained expression onto his countenance, and on their abdomens each with a bottle in his hand, and crawling towards the barrel, wuz Deekin Pogram, Capt. McPelter, Issaker Gavitt, Elder Pennibaker, and every wun uv them wich wuz in Bascom's when the arrangement wuz made to move the barrels, and wich assisted in movin 'em.

The thot that hed okkured to me lik wise okkured to all the rest.

I was the only one who hed presence uv mind. I dropt my bottle afore I riz, and springin to my feet, I denounct em for the breach uv faith they wuz committin.

"What are *you* here for?" demanded Deekin Pogram. "Didn't yoo come here for jist wat we come for?"

"Did I come here with a bottle?" I replied. "Did I come here like a thief in the night, to pilfer our good friend's sustenance? Oh, yoo vipers! Hev yoo no control uv yoor appetites? Can't yoo wait till the mornin, ov of yoo must hev yoor nip, can't you go like men to the bar, and hev em charged to yoo? I blush for the Corners."

They all slunk out, leavin me and Bascom alone.

"It's all very well, Parson," [illegible] eye glittrin croolly, "to drap yoor bottle skillfully. Did yoo spose I wuz sich an ijeot as to leeve all this likker all alone doorin a nite? Not any. Go too, yoo hairy-headed deceiver."

And he turned me out and put a padlock on the barn, and I went sorrowfully to my home ez dry ez lime-kiln. Better for me wood it hev bin ef I hed never thot of it. Better never hev a hope than hev it fail. But there remains to us jest wat we hed before. This escapade don't dry up any uv our sources uv supply, and we hev it so fixed that all the wimmen in the Corners can't interfere with gittin our regular drinks. Thank Heaven for so much.

PETROLEUM V. NASBY,
(Wich wuz Postmaster.)

SPANISH ROYALTY.

Queen Isabella's Husband.

It is barely four years since Don Francis de Assisis, husband of Queen Isabella II. of Spain, resided in the most sumptuous apartments of the Royal Palace of Madrid. The royal exchequer was always open to him, and he gratified his expensive tastes by purchasing large numbers of the finest horses in the world, and by acquiring the masterpieces of French and Italian *ebenisterie*; forming, in the course of a few years, a little museum of curiously wrought and exceedingly costly writing desks, inlaid with pearls and precious stones; easy chairs, upon which ingenious cabinet makers had spent years of assiduous labor, and work boxes and caskets of surpassing beauty and enormous value. When the royal family was so summarily expelled from Spain, Queen Isabella had to leave most of her valuables in Madrid; and her unfortunate husband arrived in Bayonne, on his way to Paris, with a few trunks containing little beyond his personal wardrobe. His horses, his diamonds, and his above-mentioned collection of costly articles of artistic *ebenisterie* had remained at Madrid. The horses were confiscated by the new Government for military purposes. What became of his diamonds has never been ascertained; and his "museum" was destroyed by the indignant populace when, upon invading the Royal Palace, they found that Don Francis de Assisis had been so reckless as to have placed on a splendid Murillo in his sitting-room a paper target, at which he had fired numerous shots from an air-pistol, almost destroying the superb painting. Since 1870 he has been living obscurely in Vienna.

Louisiana Sugar Crop.

The New Orleans *Picayune* says: "The appearance of the cane fields along the coast was never more encouraging and cheering than at present. Both the plant and ratoons have a remarkably healthy and vigorous appearance and should no serious drawback occur, there is a prospect of a large crop of sugar this season. The very mild Winter has left the seed cane in a better condition than has been known since the war. It is to be hoped that our sugar planters will be consoled for the many misfortunes of the past season by a brilliant result of the present."

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
No. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
CHARTERED IN 1852.
ASSETS January 1, 1873, - $778,251 56.
OPEN DAILY from 9 to 4 o'clock, and SATURDAY EVENING, from May 1st to November 1st, from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn, compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.
Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, James Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. E. McKinney, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, Jedd S. Dilworth, F. Hamm, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.
Solicitor—John H. Bailey.

POSTPONEMENT.
Louisville Library Scheme.
We always said so; but if you want a nice Sattinwood or Inlaid Hair Brush, or a French Plate Rosewood or Mahogany Mirror, Buffalo Horn or Turquoise Shell Comb, Nail, Tooth, Clothes or Hair Brush of any kind or description, you can always find what you want at the Drug and Family Medicine Store of
JOSEPH BROWNE,
Corner Penn avenue and Sixth street.
N. B.—No postponement so far as heard from.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.
Hutchison & Co.
Iron Working Machinery
AND
MACHINISTS' SUPPLIES,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
28 WOOD STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS
POPULAR IRICES.
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S.
Prices to Correspond
With the declinein the
EASTERN MARKETS.
At 6½c, Fast Colored Prints.
At 8½c, Some of the Best Prints.
At 8½c, All Linen Huck Towels.
At 8½c, All Linen Crash for Towels.
At 9c, A Very Fine Brown Sheeting.
At 10c, 4-6 Half Bleached Muslin—extra cheap.
At 12½c, An Extra Bargain in Fine Bleached Muslin.
At 12½c, Check, Striped and Figured Damask Crash.
At 12½c, Splendid Value in Damask Towels.
At 12½c, New Spring Cretonnes.
At 12½c, Cheviot Shirtings—very heavy.
Lonsdale and other popular brands of
MUSLINS,
At correspondingly low prices.
Check, Striped and Figured
TABLE LINENS,
A very handsome stock of allgrades very low.
Striped and Checked
TURKEY RED DAMASKS,
Also in variety of colors.
Sheeting and Furniture Checks,
Cheviot and Union Shirtings,
Tickings, Ginghams, &c.,
GermanChecks and Tickings.
Marseilles and Honey Comb Quilts in White, also with colored centres.
We have now upon counters all classes of Goods—Foreign and Domestic—bargains such as we have never had the pleasure of offering customers before, at
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.

SPRING GOODS.
197 AND 199 PENN AVE.
SILKS.
We have just opened our new lines of
Black and Fancy Dress Silks,
For the Present season, to which we invite the attention of buyers. Our
BLACK SILKS
are of the very best makes, including "GOLDEN WHEEL" and C. J. BONNET & CO., CASHMERE DE LOIR. All at
Reduced Prices.
IN FANCY STRIPED SILKS
We offer Choice Styles at less than last season's prices.
Plain Dress Silks,
In all new Dark Shades, and in Evening Tints.
BLACK TOEQUOISE, AND
BLACK GRAS DE SUES,
For Trimming.
New Hamburg Embroideries.
New Style Linen Collars and Cuffs.
All the latest styles in Neck Ruchings.
Latest Novelties in Ladies' Neck Handkerchiefs and Neck Ties.
Fine French Corsets.
Ready Made Muslin Undergarments of Superior Quality and Finish.
French Cotton, in every plain and striped.
Real Balbriggan Hosiery.
Merino Underwear, Silk Underwear.
White Piques, Irish Linen.
Striped Linen, Tucked Skirting.
NEW GOODS EVERY DAY,
AT LOWEST PRICES.
JOS. HORNE & CO.,
197 and 199
PENN AVENUE.

WM. M. FABER,
367 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
STEAM ENGINES,
IRON AND WOOD WORKING
Machinery,
STEAM PUMPS,
Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,
STEAM FIRE ENGINES,
BELTING,
Woolen Machinery,
MACHINE CARDS.
Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.
Orders Solicited.

THE
Superior Lumber Co.
Has now on hand a large stock of DRY
PINE AND HEMLOCK JOIST,
PINE, OAK AND
CHESTNUT PLANK,
BOARDS, LATHS,
Pickets, &c.,
At the very lowest prices.
OFFICES and YARDS, 22d and Railroad Streets. 29th and Liberty Streets.

NEW DISCOVERY
Edward's
NATURAL POLISH.
The Best Article in the World for all Purposes.
It will clean and polish anything and everything from the finest Gold Jewelry to the worst tarnished Locomotive, Fire Engine or Kitchen Utensil.
For Sale by all Druggists and Grocers.
AGENTS WANTED to travel and introduce it through the country. Call and get a circular.
27 SIXTH STREET,
PITTSBURGH.

T. P. BEDILION & CO.,
Formerly with J. R. Reed & Co..
75 Smithfield Street,
Jewelry, Watches, Bronze and Fine Clocks, &c.,
Of the LATEST DESIGNS.
Stock new and complete and bought at the lowest figure. Everything will be offered very low.
Repairing of Fine Watchesa specialty.

LEATHER AND FINDINGS
JUST RECEIVED BY
GEO. H. ANDERSON & CO.,
128 SECOND AVENUE.
1,000 Sides Buenos Ayres Sole;
100 " Springfield Oak Sole;
100 dos. French Calf and Kip of the most approved Brand,
With a full assortment of Saddlers and Shoemaks stock wholesale and retail.

C. F. AHLERS,
Merchant Tailor,
216 LIBERTY STREET,
Third Door from Sixth avenue, PITTSBURGH, PA.

DRY GOODS.
WILLIAM
ARRANGEMENTS
1874.
Prices to Correspond
With the declinein the
EASTERN MARKETS.
SECOND FLOOR
Is now filled with a general storeroom, where all kinds of Goods may be found on first floor.
Ladies' and Gents' Fine White Skirts,
Fine White Muslin Underwear,
LADIES' FANCY STRIPED SHAWLS,
Fine—only 75c.
Very cheap.
LADIES' FURNISHING
description—lowest to finest qualities of every description.
Handsome New Flowers, Pom Pons, Mourning Flowers, and Bonnets, Ruchings, and Flowers.
This department will be found to be very attractive at
165, 167 and 169
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.
SEMPLE
Bona Fide Reductions
ON
PANIC PRICES.
Winter Undershirts and Drawers
A complete line at 20 to 50 cents on the dollar of
Fine English and French Cloth Gloves,
AT LESS THAN HALF-PRICE.
Fine Dress Shirts, French Yoke,
At 20 per cent. discount.
Hamburg Embroideries, Linen Handkerchiefs, Real and Imitation Laces, Ribbons, Scarfs, &c.,
At one-half their former value.
EMBOSSED FELT SKIRTS,
At 75c, $1.00 and $1.50 each.
Owing to a change in our firm soon to take place, bargains can now be had.
Macrum & Carlisle,
27 Fifth Avenue.

DRY GOODS!
English Walking Jackets,
Shawls, Blankets, Merinos,
Serges, Cashmeres,
AND ALL
Winter Dress Goods
Selling at Greatly Reduced Prices.
Table Linens, Sheetings and Shirtings very cheap at
H. J. LYNCH'S,
No. 96 Market Street.

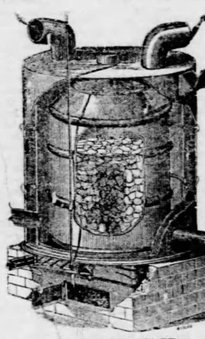
CARPETS, OILS CLOTHS, &c.
SPRING, 1874
CARPETS,
LATEST STYLES.
Oil Cloths. Oil Cloths.
BEST DESIGNS.
SHADES AND SHADE CLOTH
IN GREAT VARIETY.
We offer a large and well-selected stock at LOWEST CASH PRICES.
Bovard, Rose & Co.,
91 Fifth Avenue

L. H. SMITH & CO.,
190 Liberty St.
Manufacturers and Dealers
IN THE
CHILSON
New Cone Furnaces
WELLMAN REFLECTOR
Grates and Stoves,
MARBELIZED
SLATE MANTELS.
ALSO
Common Fronts and Grates,
HOT AIR REGISTERS AND VENTILATORS, &c.
GOOD INVESTMENT
MUNICIPAL BONDS,
Paying 8 and 10 PerCent.
CALL ON
G. B. HILL & CO.,
58 FOURTH AVENUE.

FURNACES, RANGES,
MANTLES, GRATES, &C.
JAMES OLD, 193 LIBERTY STREET.
John Gillespie,
CHIMNEYS SWEPT.
RANGES AND FURNACES
Of all kinds repaired and made to work satisfactorily.
FANCY GRATES SET, and all kinds of CHIMNEY TOPS.
No. 14 Strawberry Alley, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Postoffice Box, 775.
Work done on carpets without making dirt. Entire satisfaction guaranteed in all cases. mh28:26

LIME.
100 bbls fresh Cleveland White Lime;
100 bbls Fremont White Lime;
100 bbls Eastern White Lime.
For sale by J. R. CANFIELD,
Jan. 26, 1876. 116 Water street

DRY GOODS.
THIS DAY
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S.
GOODS
THAT THE PEOPLE WANT.
Low Priced, Medium and Fine
DRESS GOODS
At 12½c, Choice New Style Spring Dress Goods.
At 18½c, very desirable Spring Dress Goods.
At 25c, Fine Black and Colored Alpacas, full width.
At 44c, an extra bargain in Fine Black Mohairs.
New Spring Style Delaines.
Tycoon Crepe, for Wrappers, new styles.
Fine Alpacas, all choice colors.
Silk Mixed Dress Goods, in great variety.
Silk Warp Poplins, at very low prices.
Cashmeres and Wool Delaines, Choice shades.
Mourning Dress Goods of every description.
CHILDREN'S DRESS GOODS.
Best Black Dress Silks at lowest prices.
Striped and Plaid Silks, all desirable styles.
Plain Colored Silks, all shades.
Ladies, Waiking Jackets, latest styles.
Cashmere and Cloth Sacques, new designs.
Shawls in Great variety.
Mourning Shawls, all qualities.
Ladies' and Children's suits, nicely made.
CASSIMERES, CLOTHS and FLANNELS.
Cassimeres, Tweeds, &c., for boys' wear, extra bargains.
Goods for men's wear at very low prices.
Fine Cassimeres, some decided bargains.
Flannels of all qualities and kinds.
Fine White Silk Warp Flannels.
Fine All Wool and part Wool White Flannels.
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.
STOVES, RANGES, &c.
THE
FIERY FURNACE,



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Graff, Hugus & Co.,
SILES' IMPROVED
Star Range.
Improved Double-Oven
BOSTON RANGE,
VAN'S PATENT
PORTABLE RANGE
Parlor and Cook Stoves,
Fine and Common Enameled Grate Fronts,
Fine and Common Enameled Fenders, Nickel Plated Grate Fronts, Nickel Plated Fenders, Wash House Furniture, Wash House Stoves, Coal Hole Doors.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
206 and 208 Liberty Street
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Office—North-East corner Wood and Fifth avenue, Third Floor.
REFERENCES: Judge Collier, Messrs. Wier & Gibson, Wm. B. Porter, John Heath, Esq., G. A. Mondorff, Messrs. Marshall & Bro.
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FINANCIAL.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS FUND
And Safe Deposit Co.,
Corner 7th Avenue and Smithfield Street.
Incorporated by Legislature of Pennsylvania.
CAPITAL, - - $250,000.
Interest allowed on Deposits. Short Loans on Valuable Property, Real or Personal. Discounts daily.
Open daily from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Saturdays from 7 to 9 P. M.
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SAM'L A. LONG, Vice President and Business Manager.
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SHOE AND LEATHER BANK,
14 Smithfield Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
CAPITAL - - - $200,000.
GEO. H. ANDERSON, President.
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Deposits received and 6 Per Cent. Interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to Collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

GERMAN NATIONAL BANK.
Cor. Wood Street and Sixth Avenue.
CAPITAL, - - - - - - $250,000
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Interest allowed on time deposits.
Exchange on Germany, France, England and Switzerland at lowest rates. Collections made promptly on all parts of the United States and Canadas. Particular attention given to all business of correspondents.
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International Bank.
Corner Liberty and Market Sts.
CAPITAL, $200,000.
Pays Interest on Deposits.
6 Per Cent. per annum upon daily balances—from inactive non-borrowing accounts—payable on demand.
6 Per Cent. per annum on special deposits for 60 days and upwards.
Special agreements relating to interest made.
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W. H. MECHLING, President,
W. M. SAMPLE, Vice President.
F. E. MOORE, Cashier.
DIRECTORS.
John Watt, W. H. Mechling,
Wm. Neeb, M. A. Sanner,
Joseph Wagener, Joseph Graff,
G. H. Love, A. G. Anderson,
W. McKee, C. Schleiper,
James Irvin.

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, April 2, 1874.

Between moving and bill rendering, yesterday was pretty well employed. Very few of the business transactions of the day were outside of the banks, and involved the settlement, of real estate transactions and other accounts. A day or two will indicate whether, after the settling day is past, business will improve. Careful inquiry relative to the condition of the laboring classes develops improvement, but not to the extent it would be agreeable to report. Accepting the Dollar Savings Bank and Real Estate Bank as representatives of the working classes,—the former showed a larger deposit account than the working classes during February than in March. During the month just closed, it amounted to a net gain of about $19,005. There may be other reasons for this, than the mere non-possession of money, but the condition of this class is improved, as shown by the circumstance that they do not draw on their deposits for current expenses. There is also a very decided depression in general business. In the respect that money and work have about the same experience. A canvass of opinions of a number of leading dry goods dealers there shows that gloomy prospects generally are held concerning the spring trade. Although the season for this trade is nearly far advanced, a majority of dealers have done almost nothing. Very few country buyers are in the city, notwithstanding the fact that at this season the hotels are usually crowded with them. Vast quantities of goods are lying in bond at the Custom House. A similar condition of affairs exists in the grocery, iron and liquor trades.

The Directors of the Chicago & Canada South ern Railroad are considering measures for the completion of their road, and it is said will issue bonds as soon as a satisfactory price can be obtained.

Proceedings have been taken by Thomas A. Scott and H. J. Jewett, trustees of first mortgage bonds of the Gilman, Clinton & Springfield Railroad, for the purchase of the mortgages. They aggregate $2,000,000, held by English, Dutch and American capitalists.

The *World's* Washington special says it is confidently stated the President is preparing a special message to Congress on the finances calling their attention to his views as formerly expressed, in favor of redemption, and the pledge given by Congress in the Public Credit Act of 1869.

In the United States District Court, the Atlantic Delaine Company was adjudicated bankrupt.

Luther S. Kauffman, Broker, No. 96 Fourth Avenue, furnishes the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

	Opened.	Closed.
6's—S. Sixes—1881—coupons	121½	121
Do. do. 1881	119¾	119¾
5-20s 1862	117¼	117¼
5-20—1864	119¾	119¾
" 1865	120	120¼
" 1865 new.	119¾	119¾
" 1867.	120¾	120¾
" 1868—coupons.	120	120
10-40's	114¾	114¾
Currency 6's	115¾	115
New 5's per cents	114½	114½
10-40's—coupons	114½	115
RAILWAYS.		
New York Central	101¾	100¾
Erie	28¾	28¾
A. & P. Preferred	16¾	16¾
C. C.	104¾	103¾
N. H. R. A.	...	134
C. C. & I. C.	32¾	32¾
Ms. Paul	44¾	44¾
Do. preferred	...	64
Michigan Southern	89¾	79¾
Do. Central	56¾	56
North Western Common	56¾	56
Do. preferred	72¾	71
Rock Island	107	106¾
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	...	89¾
Pacific Mail	43¾	43¾
Western Union Telegraph	79¾	79¾
Ohio & Mississippi	31¾	31¾
Union Pacific	38¾	38¾
Toledo & Wabash	44¾	44¾
Harlem	128	129
Chicago and Alton	104¾	104
Adams Express	99	97
American Express	63¾	64
U. S. Express	70	70
W. Fargo & Co. Express	77¾	78
Quicksilver	29	...
Canton	74	78
Pittsburg	115¾	115
Fort Wayne	93	91¾
Marchants Union Express	18	...
Cumberland St. Joseph	32¾	32¾

Messrs. Robinson Bros., bankers, No. 5 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of active stock on the Philadelphia Stock Board to-day:

	Closed.
Penna. Central	52
" " scrip	98¾
Reading	18¾
United Cos. of N. J.	121
Oil Creek	14
Lehigh Valley	61
A. V. R. R. 7-30	92
Central Transportation	44
Empire do.	51

NEW YORK, April 1, 1874.

Money 4 to 5, closing at 4. The customs receipts were $284,000. Sterling advanced to 485¼ for sixty days and 488¼ for sight. Gold closed at 113¾, after selling at 113¼@113¾. The carrying rates were 1 to 3¼ per cent. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $55,000. The clearings were $36,000,000. Governments closed firm at the highest point of the day. State bonds were dull and nominal. Stocks opened weak and declined ¼ to ⅜ on reports of a panic at London, but later a recovery occurred on private advices that the trouble was not serious, one or two stock speculators having failed to make good their accounts on the usual settling day. The market was strong during the afternoon at an advance of ¼ to 1¾ per cent. At the close there was a slight reaction along the list on Washington advice indicating that the discussion on the financial question in the House would be prolonged. The transactions were mostly confined to Wabash, Lake Shore, Union Pacific, Erie, Northwestern Common, Western Union and Pacific Mail. The sales between ten and two o'clock aggregated 250,000 shares, of which 17,000 were Western Union, 12,000 Union Pacific, 21,000 Wabash, 13,000 Lake Shore, 10,000 Erie, and 5,000 Northwestern Common.

Governments.—U. S. coupons of 1881, 121; 5- 20s of '62, 119; do of '64, 119¾; do '65, 120; do '65, new, 119¾; do of '67, 120¾; do '68, 120; 10-40s, 115; new 5s, 114¾; currency 6s, 115.

State Bonds.—Missouri, 94¼; Tennessee, old, 80¾; do new, 80¾; Virginia, new, 58; do old, 56; North Carolina old 52¾; do new, 52.

Stocks.—Canton, 75; Western Union Telegraph Co., 79¾; Quicksilver, 29; Adams Express, 97; Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express, 78¾; American Express, 63; United States Express, 70; Pacific Mail, 46¾; New York Central, 101¾; Erie, 28¾; Erie preferred, 60; Harlem, 128; do preferred, 130; Michigan Central, 89; Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago, 93; Northwestern common, 56; do preferred, 72; Rock Island, 107¼; New Jersey Central, 107¾; St. Paul, 44¾; do preferred, 64; Toledo & Wabash, 44¾; do preferred, 71; Fort Wayne, 93; Terre Haute, 12; do preferred, 34¾; Chicago & Alton, 104; do, preferred, 104; Ohio & Mississippi, 31¾; Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati, 73; Hartington & Quincy, 104¾; Lake Shore, 79¾; Panama, 82¾; Illinois Central, 103¾; Union Pacific, 38¾; Central Pacific, 90; Union, 80¾; Quicksilver, 29; Mariposa, 7; Delaware & Lackawanna, ex. div., 109¾.

LONDON, April 1—4 P. M.—Consols, 91¾@92¾; 8-20's of '65, 103¾; do. of '67, 109; 10-40's, 104; new 5's, 104¾; New York Central, ex. div., 92½; Erie, 25; do, preferred 50¾.

PARIS, April 1.—Rentes, 80f 70c.

Cincinnati Iron Market.

CINCINNATI, March 31—Wm Means reports the market as follows: The action of Congress looking toward inflation may have the effect to unlock the wheels of trade and stimulate every industry in the country. An increased demand for iron of all descriptions would follow with a probable advance in prices in proportion to the diminished value of the currency. The surplus of pig iron on hand, and the facilities for its production will be a sufficient guaranty of combination to prevent a rapid advance or immoderate prices, unless the volume of currency should be recklessly increased.

Wool.

BOSTON, April 1.—Wool remains unchanged; all fine wool, both domestic and foreign, are in fair demand; extra and double extra Ohio and Pennsylvania fleeces 48@50c; Michigan and Wisconsin 44@47c; low and choice grades of extra and super-extra pulled 35 @40c, coming and delaine 50@52c.

COMMERCIAL.

Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY, April 1, 1874.

There is nothing new to record in commercial matters; while, as is well known, business generally has been very dull for some time past. It is expected now, that quarterly settlement day has passed, there will be a largely increased demand for the leading staples within the next week or two. It is known that country merchants generally have been buying very sparingly of late, therefore it follows their supplies must be pretty well run down, and, if so, it is reasonable to expect that they will soon commence to stock up, as goods contracted for now will not, as a matter of course, come in last quarter's bills. In regard to values, there have been no important changes since the date of our last report.

APPLES—The arrivals have increased somewhat within the past few days, but the supply is still small and prices are maintained, ranging from $3.50@5.00 bbl., according to quality.

APPLE BUTTER—65@70c ₱ gallon.

BEANS—$2@2.25 ₱ bushel.

BUTTER—Prime to choice roll cannot be fairly quoted above 35@36, although some dealers still report sales at 37, but these are exceptional, outside figure and can only be obtained for something very fine. Low grade stock is in good supply and dull.

CHEESE—Prime Ohio Factory is still quoted in a jobbing way at 16@17¾, and New York at 15@16¾.

CRANBERRIES—Quotable at from $16@18 ₱ brl, as to quality and condition.

COUNTRY MEATS—Hams and Lard—Shoulders, 6@7; Ribbed Sides, 7@7¾; Clear Sides, 8@8¾; Hams, 9¾@10¾; Country Lard, 8@9.

DRIED FRUITS—Apples in fair supply, and with a fair demand the market is reported steady but unchanged at 9@10. Peaches, still quotable at 14@15 for mixed, 16@18 for halves.

EGGS—The market is reported firmer and prices are tending upward; may be fairly quoted at 16@18.

FLOUR—Is reported more active east and firmer west but in our market there are no new features worthy of special mention. We continue to quote spring wheat flours at $6.75@7.75; winters, $7.00@8.50; white, $7@8. Rye flour, $5.50@5.75.

GROCERIES—It is hoped and expected that there will soon be an increased demand for the leading staples, and we are inclined to the belief in view of the fact that small dealers generally have been for some time past purchasing from hand to mouth, carrying just as little stock as they could possibly help, for these expectations will be fully realized. The probability is that orders from the country will soon commence to come in pretty freely, as country merchants usually buy liberally at this particular time, and therefore not much doubt but what the grocery trade there will be much better this than the last month. Coffees are still reported quiet and dull, but there has been no further change in prices.

SUGARS.—Patent Cut Loaf, 12¾; Crushed, Powdered and Granulated, 11c; Standard A, 10¾; B, 10; No. C, 9¾; Circle C, 9¾; Franklin Extra C, 9¾; Franklin No. 2 Extra C, 9¼; American Extra C, 9, Yellow Sugars, 8 to 9, as to quality.

COFFEE.—Choice Rio, 20; prime, 19; good, 18, fair, 17¾. Roasted, 29 to 30 for 1 pound packages; loose, 25c less.

MOLASSES—Strictly prime new crop New Orleans, 80c; fair to prime, 70@75.

SYRUPS—Extra White Drips, 70c; Sugar Drips, 60c; Amber, 60@65; lower grades, 35@40, as to quality.

RICE—Choice Carolina, 9¾; Patna, 8¾c; Rangoon, 8@8¾c.

GRAIN — The market for all kinds of Grain continues quiet, and presents but little that is really new or important. The arrivals continue light, and stocks must of necessity, both in the hands of dealers and consumers, be comparatively light, hence that is a firmer feeling in the quotable change in prices. Wheat is not much inquired for, and in the absence of sales we continue to quote at $1.40@1.45 for white and $1.45 for white. The Oat market is firmer but unchanged, 55@57. Ear Corn continues scarce and is selling readily at 75@80 in bulk and 75@78 cts sacked. Rye is quiet and nominally unchanged at 90@$1

HAY—Baled is still quotable on wharf and track at $18@19 ₱ ton, as to quality.

HOMINY—Is in light supply but unchanged; $5 per brl in the yards and $4.75 in jobbing way.

MAPLE SYRUP—Gallon jugs quotable at from $1.25 to $1.35. Maple Sugar, 18@14.

ONIONS—Dull; $4@5 ₱ bushel.

POTATOES—There is a very fair demand, and quotations may fairly average $1.60@1.65 per bushel by the car load, according to quality and condition

POULTRY—Dressed Chickens in demand, with sales at 13@14c. Dressed Turkeys, 16@17.

PROVISIONS—Hams, canvased Sugar Cured, 12. Hams, Sugar Cured, Boneless, 11. Breakfast Bacon, Sugar Cured, 12. Extra Sugar Cured Dried Beef, 13½; Dried Tongues, $7.50 ₱ dozen. Bacon Shoulders, per lb, 8c. Bacon Rib Sides, 9½c. Bacon Short Rib Sides, 9¾c. Bacon Clear Rib Sides, 10¾c. Mess Pork, $18 per barrel. Refined Lard in tierces and use, in tres, 10½. Do, half-bbls, 11. Do, 5 lb pails, 11¾. Do, in 3 lb. cadties, 12¾c. Do in 1 lb. pails, 13c. Do in ½ lb. pails, 13½. Ham Sausage, 10c.

SEEDS—Clover Seed is in light supply, and quotes at $5.75@6.25 ₱ bushel. Timothy, $3.10@3.25. Flax Seed, $2@2.10.

WHISKY—Highwines, 98@$1.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

CENTRAL STOCK YARDS, EAST LIBERTY, WEDNESDAY, April 1, 1874.

ARRIVALS.

Following were arrivals of the different kinds of stock from and including Sunday up until noon to-day and in order to afford a comparison we append those of the corresponding time last week:

	Cattle	Hogs	Sheep
Sunday.	193 cars	20 cars	4 cars
Monday	83 "	22 "	1 "
Tuesday.	91 "	17 "	26 "
Wednesday—till noon	40 "	11 "	34 "
Total	370 "	80 "	65 "
Same time last week	202 "	73 "	57 "

CATTLE.

The arrivals up to the writing have been heavy, unusually so, 122 cars in excess of the corresponding time last week, but the larger proportion were through cattle, we do not think the supply on sale thus far has been much, if any, above an average; there is no question, however, but what a heavy run of through cattle has its effect here, though indirectly it may be, as shippers, with this in view, will not operate as freely as they would were it otherwise. Trade up to this writing has been very dull; the sales footing 519 head, against 814 during the corresponding time last week. The Philadelphia men are also holding back in hopes of breaking the market, and they have forced a slight reduction in the common and medium grades, but we do not think they will buy prime cattle any cheaper than they did last week. Taking Chicago, which may now be regarded as our main source of supply for this particular kind, as a basis of comparison, it will be observed that prices are lower in that city here than there, and this being the case it follows, therefore, that any further declines generally will subject the latter part to preference. As already intimated, the common and medium stock may rule lower, sales have already been made at a reduction, but we incline to the belief that prime stock will hold its own, and shipping will scarcely rule that, instead of being able to force a reduction here, they will be obliged to pass prices up higher east.

There were not as many good cattle on sale as there were last week—the average quality being somewhat below the standard; the common and medium there was a full supply, and as the inquiry last now, as it has been from the start past, is confined mainly to the finer grades, we look for the market to hold its own, but common cattle still likely rule lower. Up until noon there had been nothing sold above 6¾, but there were cattle in the yards for which a good deal more money was offered and refused. A Thrasher had one car of extra Western Reserve steers, averaging 1,040 lbs, for which he was offered and refused 7c—he was holding at 7¼ and expected to get it. When we left the yards there had been but six cars purchased for the eastern markets, 4 cars for Philadelphia and 2 cars for New York, whereas ordinarily the purchases during this time in season for the points indicated, range from 30 to 50 cars.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra 1,500 steers	6.85@7.00
Extra 1,400 steers	6.60@6.75
Extra 1,300 steers	6.40@6.50
Good 1,100@1,300 steers	6.00@6.25
Stockers, 800@1,000	5.00@5.75
Stockers, 800@850 lbs	4.35@4.75
Bulls, as to quality	4.00@5.00
Mixed rough stock	3.00@4.00

SHEEP.

There was little or nothing done on Monday not for want of buyers, but in consequence of a scarcity of stock; on Tuesday the arrivals were liberal footing up 26 cars mainly of good quality, but they were all readily disposed of and at very full prices. Last night and this morning the arrivals were again large, beyond general expectation, and the market at noon was reported easier and prices a shade lower for the commoner grades; prime sheep brought fully as much as on Tuesday, and there is not much doubt but what the market will hold its own during the balance of the week, as the arrivals from this on, will no doubt, fall off as they usually do during the latter part of the week. Haslewood, Blackstock & Newton sold 1 car, of fancy Ohio, averaging 105 lbs. fed by Ensign Newton, to H Eriemen at 5¾ cents—best for which has been here this year. Eriemen bought one car extra Washington county, Pa., sheep from Chas Campbell, weighing about 103 lbs at 5¾, and two cars from same party averaging 100 lbs at 5¾; also two cars extra fine wool, 102 lbs, at 5 5/8; one car 96 lbs, at 5 3/8; two cars 85 lbs, at 5¼; one car mixed wool, 1 6 lbs, 5 5/8; one cars 108 lbs, at 5¾; two cars fine wool, 85 lbs at 7¾.

HOGS.

The market for this class of stock was slow, and, to the selling interest, unsatisfactory too day. It is true the supply is not large, nor have the arrivals up to this time been much if any above the average, but the demand seems to be falling off, and some shippers report that they are buying elsewhere. There were Philadelphia hogs sold above 5.30@5.40 yesterday, but it was believed that an extra bunch or two could have been disposed of at 6¼. Yorkers, as compared with the close of last week, are off full 25 cents per cwt, and we now quote at 5¼@5¾.

PITTSBURGH PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY, April 1, 1874.

The Crude market was reported easier to-day, but there was no quotable change in prices, $1.70 bid and $1.75 per brl, asked at Parker. As noted in our last, the bull movement was a partial failure; settlements with the shorts were made on a basis of $1.75, whereas the bulls, so rumor says, expected to be able to make $2 as the standard for settlement. It seems to be generally conceded, however, that the production is steadily decreasing, which, of course, is a good card for those who are holding for an advance, and the general condition of the market is encouraging, but has been, and appears to be gaining strength, although the feeling here is that there will be no quotable advance for the present. Our refiners generally are well stocked; some of them have sufficient on hand and bought to keep them going from two to three months, hence they are in good shape, and are in condition to hold off, wherever they think there is any manipulating going on. Refined has improved very perceptibly within the past few days, prices have advanced fully one cent per gallon, but it is attributed more to a reduction in ocean freights than the recent advance in the raw article. April delivered in Philadelphia, quoted at 15¾@15⅞; May, 15¾@16; June, 16@16⅛; July, 16¾@16⅝.

No change in barrels, but there is a firmer feeling, we continue to quote at $1.60 for countries, and $1.65 for city make.

CRUDE OIL RECEIVED BY ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

Shipper	Consignee.	Bbls.
Duncan	Hutchinson O. W.	268
Bushnell	Standard O. W.	155
Fisher Bros.	Standard O. W.	98
Sweet	Sunbeam O. W.	81
Stevenson	Central O. W.	1,503
McKelvy	Cosmos O. W.	230
Bushnell	Crystal O. W.	305
Stevenson	Vesta O. W.	259
Crawford	Eureka O. W.	80
Total		4558

(Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

SMITH'S FERRY, Beaver Co., Pa., April 1, 1874.

Crude oil at C. & P. R. R. Station 9 brl. $1.90@; at wells, 90c

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, April 1.—The trade movement was strength to-day with commission houses, and jobbing branches were less active. The print market is excited by a rejection of Cocheco fancies, Eddystone and Conestoga prints on 4½c, and Cocheco shirtings to 5½c. Glasgow ginghams are reduced to 10½c. Cotton goods are rather more steady, but quiet. Percales and dress goods are fairly active. Foreign silks and dress goods are selling low at auction.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, April 1, 1874.

FLOUR—Demand fair and market firm and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat dull; No 1 spring $1.25; No 2 $1.19¾; No 3 $1.17¾. Corn steady and in moderate demand; No 2 mixed 61½c spot or April; 64¾ May; new 58¾@59c. Oats steady and in moderate demand; No 2 61½c spot; 46½c May. Rye steady and in moderate demand; No 1 91@92c. Barley quiet; No 1 $1.50; No 2 $1.37.

PROVISIONS—Pork: demand fair and prices advanced to $15.87½ spot or seller April $15.87½. Lard steady and in moderate demand at 9½@9.37½ cash. Bulk meats quiet; sales short ribs loose 8¾; short rib middles $7.45 cash. Bacon quiet and unchanged.

WHISKY—Steady and in moderate demand at 93½.

New York.

NEW YORK, April 1.—Cotton dull at 17c. Flour steady; superfine western and State $5.90@6.15; white wheat extra $6.70@7.10; extra Ohio $6.85@7.50. Wheat heavy; ungraded lows and Minnesota spring $1.42@1.57; northwest spring $1.45@1.53. Barley: Rye and malt unchanged. Corn dull and heavy; high mixed and yellow western 67@68c. Oats more active and higher; mixed western 56@58c; white 62@66c. Hay and hops unchanged. Coffee dull at 19¾@22c. Sugar easier at 7¾@8¾c. Molasses unchanged. Petroleum easier; crude 7½c; refined 15½c. Tallow declining; 8¼c. Rosin steady. Whiskey firmer at 94c. Lard heavy; 9 12-16c. Butter heavy; western 21@28c. Cheese unchanged. Leather steady at 27@30c. Wool firm; domestic fleece 50@52c; pulled 28@50c; unwashed 18@32c. Whisky more active but firm at 93c.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, April 1.—Flour dull; XX $6; XXX $6.50@7.00; choice $7.50@8.00; fancy $8@8.50. Corn firm; white mixed 75c; white 77@78c; yellow 80c. Oats steady at 64@65c. Bran: none received. Hay dull; prime $20@21. Pork firm at $16.75@17. Bacon dull; shoulders 6¾; 6¾, 8¾, 8¾@9c. Bacon quiet but firm at 12@13c. Lard in good jobbing demand; tierces 9@9¾c; keg 10@10¾c. Sugar dull; fair 6¾@7c. Molasses: no sales. Whisky dull; Louisiana 94c; Cincinnati $1.00. Coffee quiet at 22¼@26c. Corn meal quiet and firmer at $3.40@3.50.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, April 1.—Cotton, Flour and Barley quiet and unchanged. Corn in fair demand at 58@59c. Oats steady at 50@52c. Rye dull at $1.04. Pork quiet; sales at $15.87½. Lard quiet and firm; prime steam 9¼c. Bacon dull and firm; shoulders 6c; clear rib sides 8¾; clear 8¾c. Bacon: demand active and prices advanced; clear 8¾; clear sides 9¾; sugar cured hams 11¾@12c. Whisky steady and in moderate demand at 92½.

Cotton.

NEW ORLEANS, April 1.—Cotton: demand general but moderate; sales 3,800 bales; offerings light; and badly assorted; ordinary to strict ordinary 15½; good ordinary to strict good ordinary 18¾; low middling to strict low middling 19½@19¾; middling to strict middling 20¼@20½c; good middling 21@21¼c; receipts 3,451; stock 243,460; unsold 132,000. Exports to continent 7,107; stock 243,460; unsold 132,000.

Foreign.

LIVERPOOL, April 1.—Cotton steady; middling upland 9¾d; Orleans 9¾@9¾d; sales of 15,000 bales; American 9,450; speculation and export 2,000. Breadstuffs quiet and unchanged. Petroleum: refined 11¾d@12d; spirits 8¾@8¾d.

LONDON, April 1.—Turpentine 32s@32s 6d. Refined petroleum 11¾d.

ANTWERP, April 1.—Refined petroleum 23¾f.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, April 1.—Flour firm at $5.80@6.25. Wheat quiet and weak; No 1 Milwaukee $1.29; No 2 $1.22. Oats steady and in moderate demand; No 2 42½@43c. Corn dull and in moderate demand; No 1 fresh 58½c. Barley quiet; No 2 fresh $1.40.

Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, April 1.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat steady and unchanged. Corn steady at 62½c. Oats dull at 40@43c. Rye dull at 95@96c. Provisions active and unchanged. Butter in good demand at 28@30c. Coffee nominal at 22@23½c. Whisky dull at 96@97c.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, April 1.—Flour and Oats dull and unchanged. Wheat dull and declined; No 2 white Wabash $1.42¾; extra white Michigan $1.40¾. No 2 red $1.43¾. Corn quiet; high mixed 67¾c; seller April 66c; seller May 69¾c; seller June 68¾c; low mixed 65c.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, April 1.—Cotton steady at 18½c. Flour and grain quiet and unchanged. Pork easier at $16. Bulk meats: shoulders 6c; clear rib 8½c; clear sides 9c. Bacon: shoulders 7c; clear rib 9½c; clear 9¾c. Lard 9¾@10c. Whisky 92c.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, April 1.—Cotton firm; middling 18¾c. Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat steady. Corn 74@76c. Oats steady at 55@58c. Pork active at $16.50@16.75. Lard firm at 9¾@10¼c. Bacon active at 7¾, 7¾, 9¾@10¼c.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, April 1.—Cotton firm at 18¾@ 19c. Flour, Grain and provisions quiet and unchanged. Whisky: demand fair and market firm at 96c.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, April 1.—Flour dull; superfine $5@5.50. Wheat dull; No 2 red $1.60. Rye dull at 95@96c. Corn better at 82@83c. Oats dull at 60@65c. Crude Petroleum 11¾c; refined 15½c. Whisky 97@97½c.

Oswego.

OSWEGO, April 1.—Wheat quiet; No 1 Milwaukee Club $1.56. Corn quiet and steady at 80c. Barley quiet and unchanged.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, April 1.—Wheat steady; No 1 red $1.36; No 2 $1.46. Corn steady at 70@72c. Oats quiet; No 1 State 51c; No 2 49c.

Live Stock.

BUFFALO, April 1.—Cattle: receipts 1,039; total for the week 4,154; market lively at last week's prices for good cattle and lower on common stock. Sheep and lambs: receipts 400; total for the week 500; market active at yesterday's prices for good sheep and lambs 7@8c. Hogs: receipts 2,400; total for the week 11,700; market active at 5@5.10 for Yorkers; 5.10@5.20 for mixed; 5.20@5.30 for good to extra Philadelphias; 5.30@5.40 for heavy Philadelphias; no sales. Whisky dull; Louisiana 94c; Cincinnati $1.00. Coffee quiet at 22¼@26c. Corn meal quiet and firmer at $3.40@3.50.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, April 1.—Cotton, Flour and Barley quiet and unchanged. Corn in family trade 58@59c. Oats steady at 50@52c. Rye dull at $1.04. Pork quiet; sales at $15.87½. Lard quiet and firm; Prime steam 9¼c. Bacon dull and firm; shoulders 6c; clear rib sides 8¾; clear 8¾c. Bacon: demand active and prices advanced; clear 8¾; clear sides 9¾; sugar cured hams 11¾@12c. Whisky steady and in moderate demand at 92½.

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ANTWERP, April 1.—Refined petroleum 23¾f.

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MILWAUKEE, April 1.—Flour firm at $5.80@6.25. Wheat quiet and weak; No 1 Milwaukee $1.29; No 2 $1.22. Oats steady and in moderate demand; No 2 42½@43c. Corn dull and in moderate demand; No 1 fresh 58½c. Barley quiet; No 2 fresh $1.40.

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BALTIMORE, April 1.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat steady and unchanged. Corn steady at 62½c. Oats dull at 40@43c. Rye dull at 95@96c. Provisions active and unchanged. Butter in good demand at 28@30c. Coffee nominal at 22@23½c. Whisky dull at 96@97c.

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Oswego.

OSWEGO, April 1.—Wheat quiet; No 1 Milwaukee Club $1.56. Corn quiet and steady at 80c. Barley quiet and unchanged.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, April 1.—Wheat steady; No 1 red $1.36; No 2 $1.46. Corn steady at 70@72c. Oats quiet; No 1 State 51c; No 2 49c.

Live Stock.

BUFFALO, April 1.—Cattle: receipts 1,039; total for the week 4,154; market lively at last week's prices for good cattle and lower on common stock. Sheep and lambs: receipts 400; total for the week 500; market active at yesterday's prices for good sheep and lambs 7@8c. Hogs: receipts 2,400; total for the week 11,700; market active at 5@5.10 for Yorkers; 5.10@5.20 for mixed; 5.20@5.30 for good to extra Philadelphias; 5.30@5.40 for heavy Philadelphias; no sales. Whisky dull; Louisiana 94c; Cincinnati $1.00. Coffee quiet at 22¼@26c. Corn meal quiet and firmer at $3.40@3.50.

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DEALER IN
WROUGHT AND CAST IRON,
Wrought Turnings, Cast Turnings, Old Rail Road Iron, Locomotive Cast and Driving Wheels, Old Boilers,
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RIVER PACKETS.

For Cincinnati.
SATURDAY, April 4—4 P. M.
THE FINE PASSENGER STEAMER
JUNIATA,
C. L. BRENNAN.....Commander
WM. S. DRAVO.....Clerk
Will leave as announced above.
For Freight or Passage apply to
FAIRMAN & HENDERSON,
FLACK & HALLOWOOD, Agents.

For Cincinnati.
THURSDAY, April 2—4 P. M.
THE ELEGANT PASSENGER STEAMER
MARY MILLER.
A. DONNELLY.....Master
Will leave as announced above.
For Freight or Passage apply on board or to
GRIEST & MACKEY, or
FAIRMAN & HENDERSON, Agents.

Pittsburgh and St. Louis Packet Company.
For St. Louis Direct.
Connecting with ST. LOUIS, North Line Packet Company for St. Paul Star Line Packet Company for Missouri River, also with Missouri Pacific & Atlantic and Pacific Railroads for Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, Texas and with New Orleans and Red River Steamers at Cairo.
THE NEW STEAMER
ESPERANZA,
JOS. P. DUNLEVY.....Master
Will leave positively APRIL 2d, at 4 P. M., giving through receipts for freight and passengers at lowest rates. Apply on board or at
FAIRMAN & HENDERSON, Agents, Wharf Boat, foot of Wood Street, or
J. B. CONWAYS, P. O. Box 315.

For St. Louis, Dubuque and St. Paul
THIS DAY, P. M.
THE SPLENDID TOWBOAT,
IRONSIDES AND BARGES.
Will leave as announced above.
For freight or apply to
GRIEST & MACKEY, or
FLACK & HALLINGWOOD, Agents,
Or to R. C. GRAY, 98 Water street.

BRIDGE WORK.

UNION IRON MILLS.
Carnegie, Kloman & Co.,
PITTSBURGH,
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OFFICES:

HOME NEWS.

Subscribers to the GAZETTE, who have changed their places of residence, or are about doing so, should notify us of the fact, in order that their paper may be sent to them at their new homes. Notice left at our counting room, corner of Sixth avenue and Smithfield street, or with the carriers, will receive prompt attention.

The Revisors.

At the meeting of the Board of Revision yesterday morning the appeal of S. Watson from the Twenty-eighth ward was dismissed, and the following unfinished business was taken up: Appeal of Wm. Smith, of the Seventeenth ward. Assessment reduced from $11,000 to $9,700. On motion of Mr. Nobbe, Mr. Newman was excused from serving on the Thirteenth ward committee, and Mr. McClure was substituted. The Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth wards were closed finally, and the Board adjourned.

Morrison & Co.

The attention of shippers and dealers is asked to the card in another column of Messrs. Morrison & Co., who have opened a commission house at No. 325 Liberty street. They deal in hay, grain and produce generally, and their location gives them extra facilities for the handling of goods in large quantities, in the shortest time, with all the advantages of the market. Being gentlemen of business tact and experience, of known reputable character and standing, and whose pleasure it will be to render their patrons the highest degree of satisfaction, we ask for them a prosperous and profitable future.

The Allegheny Police.

Last evening the Police Committee of Allegheny Councils held a meeting and approved the monthly pay roll, amounting to $3,553 33.

James Greenwood was elected lamp washer, and Alvin Bailey, Jacob Forch, Wm. Smith, Ford Morrow and George Kirschner were appointed patrolmen in accordance with the authority from Councils authorizing an increase of six men to the force.

Adjourned.

Suit Against Ladies for Praying in Front of a Saloon.

Another suit has resulted from the crusades of the Temperance ladies. Yesterday "Biossy" Rohe, the proprietor of one of the two saloons visited by the women on the South Side, on Tuesday afternoon, blossomed out in a suit before Alderman Patterson, charging Mrs. Humphreys, Mrs. Brown, and others with unlawfully assembling in front of his saloon and creating a disturbance. During the progress of the sluging a stained glass window was broken by a snow ball thrown by a boy, and Rohe holds the ladies accountable. Warrants were issued for the arrest of the accused.

Chemical Force.

The lecture on *Chemical Force*, to be delivered this evening by Prof. John W. Langley, will doubtless well repay the cost of money and time to those who take an interest in the practical or applied sciences. Prof. Langley is a thoroughbred analytical chemist, and his lecture to-night will deal with some of the leading facts and latest developments in science, and will be made especially instructive and interesting by the accessories of Drummond lights and numerous illustrations. Several of our iron and steel manufacturers have availed themselves with great advantage, of Prof. Langley's experience and eminent skill in determining the constituents of ores and metals, and very many persons in this city would acquire information needful in their vocation from his lectures.

Monthly and Quarterly Report of Homeopathic Dispensary.

Eight hundred and sixty-nine prescriptions were issued and filled for the relief of the poor of the city and vicinity by the Homeopathic Dispensary; two hundred and five visits were also made by the attending staff upon those too ill to come to the Dispensary for treatment, making a total of one thousand and seventy-four prescriptions issued and filled from this institution during the month of March. During the past quarter three-thousand and fifty-one prescriptions were issued and medicine given to the sick poor of the city. A large number of our special cases were quickly relieved by the necessary apparatus furnished to the patients. The Dispensary is open from 11 to 12 A. M., and 2 to 3 P. M. daily except Sundays.

An International Agricultural Exhibition

at the city of Bremen, in Germany, is announced for the 27th anniversary of the society of that city, to be held from the 13th to the 21st of June, 1874. The exhibition, besides various agricultural departments or sections, will have a section devoted to results of scientific researches in the entire field of agriculture. This exposition will be under the auspices and protection of the King and Royal Highness, the Crown Prince of the German Empire and of Prussia. Foreign exhibitors will have an opportunity to dispose of their articles after the exhibition closes, by auction or by lottery. Americans can, if they please, have their goods sent home on the German steamships free of ocean transportation. Parties in Western Pennsylvania desiring further information can find details of the plan, and printed copies of the proposition at the office of Mr. Henry Moser, Consul for the German Empire resident at Pittsburgh. Mr. Moser's office is in the GAZETTE building.

A RIOT ANTICIPATED.

Request for a Detail of Policemen.

At the meeting of the Police Committee last night a communication was read from Mr. Barton, of the firm of Barton & Keeny, contractors for the improvement of Fifth avenue extension, asking for a detail of three policemen to be sent out the road this morning to preserve order, as he anticipated a riot among his men, who struck yesterday for increase in their wages to two dollars per day. He stated that he would place the officers on his pay roll, and pay them for the whole time they were in police service, so that it would cost the city nothing. The request was granted and the Chief of Police ordered to make the detail.

NEW FIRE DISTRICT.

A Slight Change in the Allegheny Department.

The large cards on which are printed the new fire alarm districts for Allegheny city were received and distributed among the different engine houses. They go into effect out once. Under the new arrangement it will require three alarms to call the entire fire department; the first and second alarms each call at a district, and the third district is called out on receiving a signal from the chief engineer. The third district is intended as a reserve, in case of a second fire breaking out, and will never be called out unless the first two districts alarmed department are unable to control the fire of the answer an alarm from a fire and to; which city, during the year called. The new arrangements very good and the districts well proportioned.

AUDITING THE BOOKS.

Monthly Returns to be Made Hereafter.

Last night the Auditing Committee of Allegheny Councils held a meeting. The business of their appointment—the auditing of the books of city officers—was discussed informally, after which it was decided to establish as a rule, that hereafter all the books of city officers, who handled city funds, be audited monthly. It was also resolved to have each officer make monthly reports under oath, so that the business might be the more systematized.

Chairman Voegtly and Controller Brown were appointed a committee to look over the system of book keeping at the Pittsburgh Mayor's office, and if found satisfactory to have it adopted for Allegheny.

The time for meeting was fixed for next Friday evening before the meeting of Councils. The Committee then adjourned.

UNEASY WORKMEN.

Striking for Higher Wages—The Bosses Firm.

An uneasy feeling seems to prevail among laboring men generally at the present time in regard to the matter of wages, and there is a desire for an increase in the daily stipend. Yesterday this feeling cropped out in two instances—one in Pittsburgh and the other in Allegheny.

The strikers in Pittsburgh numbering some where in the neighborhood of two hundred men, were employed by O'Brien avenue people. Their demand is for an increase of wages to $2 per day. Their employers, however, were not disposed to yield, and matters were at a stand still last night.

The most determined strike, however, is reported among the laborers employed on the Grant avenue extension, in Allegheny. There are about eighty men employed there. Heretofore they have been paid a dollar and a half a day, and have been paid twice a month. This arrangement, however, has not been satisfactory for some time, and yesterday they expressed their dissatisfaction by striking. They demand $1.75 a day, and to be paid regularly every two weeks. They all left work promptly at noon, as the bosses were firm. Work is thus suspended for the present, but a compromise may be effected in a day or two.

REFORMED PRESBYTERY.

Session of the Pittsburgh Branch Yesterday.

The Presbytery of Pittsburgh of the Reformed Church met in the First church yesterday morning at half past ten o'clock, Rev. John Alford, Moderator, in the chair. There was a fair attendance of clerical and lay members.

On motion, the present officers were continued.

The minutes of former meetings were read and approved.

Rev. Mr. Yates was invited to a seat as a consultative member. Rev. Mr. Young, of Philadelphia Presbytery, having accepted a call to the First church, Pittsburgh, arrangements have been made for his installation on the 16th. Rev. J. Alford will preside and offer ordination prayer. Rev. J. M. Moffett will preach the ordination sermon, and Rev. Mr. Yates is expected to give the charge to the people. Rev. J. Y. Boice, of Cincinnati, Ohio, will deliver the charge to the pastor.

Mr. F. A. Ross, Licentiate of the Church of Scotland of the Province of British North America, was admitted as a licentiate of this Presbytery, having been duly certified to.

Mr. S. H. Caughey, student of theology, having finished a term of theological studies at the R. P. Seminary, Philadelphia, gave specimen of improvement, which was cordially sustained.

At twelve o'clock an adjournment was taken until half past one o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Presbytery reconvened at half past one o'clock, and was called to order by the Moderator.

After some routine business, Rev. J. Moffett, Pastor of R. P. Church, Darlington, Pa., having received a call to an able and honorable congregation in Letter, Kilkenny, Ireland, resigned his present pastoral charge.

Presbytery then adjourned to meet on the 15th of this month, at the First church. Rev. Alford offering prayer and benediction.

BREVITIES.

Paragraphic Pencilings of Passing Events.

·····Draymen's dividend day is past.

····How do you like your new home?

····Another trial will be made at the Allegheny water works next week.

····Moving day is over, but it will take a day or two to put things to rights.

····The Street Committee of Allegheny Councils will hold a meeting to-night.

····The teaching of light gymnastics in public schools ought to become popular.

····Up to latest accounts not a single "upset" incidental to moving has been reported.

····Mayor Callow returned $673 from fines and forfeitures for the past three months.

·····The ladies of Hazelwood have succeeded in organizing a branch to the W. C. T. U.

·····The new Hose Company for Troy Hill, Allegheny, will be called the "Allegheny" company.

·····Travel on the railroads is reported as having largely increased during the past few weeks.

·····Prof. Collier's scientific definitions are very clear and concise, and consequently, understood.

····Alderman Bolster is having a new front put to his office, and other alterations and improvements made.

·····"I wish I'd known that chimney wouldn't draw, before I took the house," will be many a disappointed housewife's exclamation this morning.

·····The Ladies' Aid Society of the Thirty-seventh street Baptist church will hold their third sociable in the church this (Thursday) evening.

·····Car No. 5, of the Lestdale accommodation on the Fort Wayne road was consumed by fire at the Lestdale siding yesterday morning. Loss $7,000.

····Conductor G. W. Beckwith now has charge of the Wilkinsburg Accommodation, vice Sammy Elliott. Mr. Beckwith is a courteous and obliging gentleman.

····A number of workmen were engaged yesterday transplanting the large trees in the Robinson lot, at the foot of Federal street, Allegheny into the Park.

·····Mrs. Finley Torrens yesterday waived a hearing in the libel instituted against her by John Faber, of East Liberty, and gave bail for her appearance at Court.

·····It is not a love for Geometry, but an affinity for "H. P.-scotch," that encourages the juvenile mind in the production of those disgraceful lines that decorate the sidewalks just now.

·····On Thursday morning of next week the Police Committee will visit the Work House to see how Pittsburgh prisoners are prospering, and take a general view of the situation up there.

·····The candy shops display Easter eggs in large quantities and varied colors. The qualities are fine and the prices quite moderate. You can buy them from fifteen cents to fifteen dollars each.

····A number of the pressmen and gatherers employed at King, Son & Co.'s glass works, on the South Side, have struck for the restoration of the ten per cent. reduction made during the late panic.

····A club of this city which invested $500 in the Louisville lottery, comes out about $3,000 ahead. The balance are not yet heard from, but coupons can be had very low now of very anxious sellers.

·····About nine o'clock Tuesday evening an intoxicated man, while moving along Rebecca street, Allegheny, near the gas works, was assaulted by two men and robbed of seven dollars. The assailants escaped.

·····At twelve o'clock last night about ten "early birds" were waiting to get the first choice of seats for the Kellogg opera nights, at Hale's music store on Smithfield street, where the box sheet opens this morning.

·····Several days ago a peddler went into a house on one of the streets in the Third ward, Allegheny, and set his pack down and asked permission to leave it there a few minutes and went out. Since that time he has been looking for that house, as he has forgotten at which one he left it.

·····On Tuesday night, in the Shady Side Presbyterian church, the citizens of that district held a very large and enthusiastic temperance meeting. Resolutions asking the authorities to enforce the liquor laws were adopted, and the meeting broke up resolved to meet on Thursday evening, April 9th.

·····The celerity with which several of the night watch in Allegheny passed up Federal street at an early hour yesterday morning, and their fearful disgust at being told of the "sell"—that there was no fire at the Beehive—was marvellous, but to mention it at all, is like rubbing a cat's fur the wrong way.

·····"Eph" Morris of this city, failing to get a race out of John Biglin, has challenged Robert Fulton, of St. Johns, New Brunswick, the man who beat Biglin, to row a three or five mile race for five hundred to one thousand dollars a side. Ten Eyck has also signified his willingness to give Scharff a "tussle" at Peekskill, for $500 a side, the race to take place in July.

·····A reward of one thousand dollars has been offered by Messrs. Stewart, Estep & Co., of the South Side, window glass manufacturers, for the arrest and conviction of the men who attacked and so seriously injured John Bates while he was going to his work on Monday morning last, or a proportionate amount for any one of them. Now is a chance for our detectives to make some spare change.

·····Last evening Officer David Stewart brought a man named George Eckart to the Centra station, whom he found lying ill in Zimmerman's cigar store in the Rush House. He was placed in a bed and Dr. McCoy, city physician, was summoned, who said the man was suffering from too much of alcoholic stimulant. He prescribed for him. Eckert says he is a sailor in the U. S. Navy.

·····At the meeting of the Water Committee on Saturday evening next it is probable an election will be held for permanent Secretary of that body. Three candidates for the position are named—Mr. John T. Duff, the present incumbent, Mr. John W. Patterson, who prepared the trial balance of the Water Commission books, and Mr. George Wommestle, at present bookkeeper in the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway office.

·····A decision was rendered yesterday morning, by Register Gray, in the Swords contested will case, admitting the document to probate. The will bequeathed property in Shaler township, owned by the defendant, John Swords, to the amount of about sixty thousand dollars, and was contested by Mr. and Mrs. Carson, legatees under a former will, and the heirs at law, on the ground that the decedent, at the time of making the will, was not of sound mind.

The following is a summary of the observations of the weather for the month 4023; mean in this city: Mean barometer, fifty 69 0; rain-temperature, 19 3; mean-barometer, 30 530; lowest fall, 2.94; highest, 4.58; highest temperature, 80; lowest temperature, 10; prevailing direction of wind, northwest; greatest velocity of wind, 50 miles; total number of miles, 5 569; number of clear days, 3; cloudy days, 14; and rainy days, 13.

·····Yesterday the will of Rebecca T. Carr, late of Allegheny City, was admitted to probate in the Register's office. To the son of the decedent, Charles B. Carr, is bequeathed a house and lot in Allegheny; also, a house and lot in Etna borough, and all the real and personal property of the decedent. The conditions are that one-half of the rent of the two houses shall be given to her husband, and that he shall have the privilege of occupying the house in Allegheny as a residence. Charles B. Carr is appointed executor.

PERSONAL.

···On Tuesday night Mr. W. A. Collins, until recently editor of the *Chronicle*, left for his new home at Staunton, Va.

···Mr. David Reed, the newly appointed United States District Attorney, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Mr. Swoope, received the autograph of President Grant, attached to his commission.

THE BRAUENLEIN MURDER.

Conclusion of the Trial and Verdict in the Case of Mrs. Schuettler—Commencement of John's Trial.

The trial of Mrs. Catharine Schuettler, for being an accessory to the murder of Margaret Brauenlein was resumed, and concluded yesterday in the Court of Oyer and Terminer. The following was submitted by Mr. Moore, counsel for the prisoner:

First—Defendant's counsel ask the Court to charge the jury that the Commonwealth having put Lizzie Schuettler on the stand—as their witness—are estopped from denying the truth of her testimony.

Second—That Lizzie Schuettler having been legally adjudged innocent, the inquiry of the jury must be limited to the ascertainment of defendant having been accessory after the fact to the murder of Mrs. Brauenlein by John Schuettler.

If these are refused, then, third, That before the defendant can be convicted of any offense charged in the indictment, the jury must be satisfied, beyond a reasonable doubt, that the deceased was murdered, and that Lizzie or John Schenitler committed the murder.

Fourth. That if the jury have a reasonable doubt as to a murder having been committed, or as to its commission by John or Lizzie Schuettler, they must acquit the defendant.

Fifth. That in order to convict the defendant as accessory after the fact, the jury must be satisfied beyond a reasonable doubt that the defendant knew a murder had been committed, that Lizzie or John Schuettler had committed it, and that with intent to screen and protect them or one of them from justice, she aided and assisted them in hiding and concealing the said murder, by them or either of them committed.

The first and second counts were refused by the Court, but the others were allowed. Mr. Moore then addressed the jury for the defence and was followed by Mr. Moreland for the Commonwealth. At the conclusion of their arguments Court adjourned until half past one o'clock, and upon reassembling the jury was charged and retired shortly after two o'clock, when the case of the Commonwealth vs. John Schenitler, indicted as principal in the murder and as accessory both before and after the fact, was called up by Mr. Moreland. By four o'clock a jury had been impaneled and the trial commenced. In his opening address Mr. Moreland stated that the prosecution did not expect to convict the prisoner of murder in either the first or second degree, but only of being an accessory after the fact. Mrs. Mary Shafour, Anna Freeberger, Dr. J. S. Thorp, and a number of other witnesses were called, but only repeated the testimony that has been so often given to the public.

While this trial was progressing, and shortly previous to the adjournment of Court, the jury in the case of Mrs. Catherine Schuettler returned, and the spectators instantly manifested considerable interest to learn the result. After the usual preliminaries, the formal question was put, and the foreman stated that they had agreed upon a verdict of "not guilty," which was recorded, and Mrs. Schuettler was informed that she was at liberty to go home.

The trial of John Schuettler will be resumed this morning.

This Way For Jewelry.

For something real excellent in the jewelry line, or for a beautiful French Marble Clock, go to Geo. W. Bigg, 159 Smithfield street. Prices reasonable.

POLICE COMMITTEE.

Important Session Last Night—The Cases of Officers Carrigan and Welsh—Their Fines Ordered to be Paid—Appointments and Dismissals—The Annual Report.

A meeting of the Police Committee was held last night in the Mayor's office, Chas. P. Duff presiding. On motion of Mr. Chalmers the rules were suspended in order to consider the police pay roll for March, which amounts to $17,838.58. Mr. Rowswell desired to be informed why the day and night Captains are credited with a number of days extra time during the month. Mr. Duff offered an explanation, but the Committee would not accept it, and on motion of Mr. McKee a committee of three consisting of Messrs. McKee, Rowswell and Connolly was appointed to investigate the matter, and they will meet at ten o'clock this morning. A number of bills aggregating a considerable sum were ordered to be paid. The bill of George W. Eskoff, the disabled policeman, for forty-one days time, was ordered to be paid; also the bill of Mayor Blackmore for $7 for hauling prisoners. This last bill was contracted by police officers in having hauled to the station house prisoners too much intoxicated to walk, and the Mayor having to pay the bills asked to be reimbursed, which was done.

The Chairman announced that the next business was the consideration of appointments by the Mayor to positions on the police force. On motion of Mr. Chalmers, it was decided to take up first the dismissals from the force during March. The name of the officer heading the list of dismissals is W. Tippett, the charge being inefficiency. Mr. Brown stated that the officer was on the beat in the vicinity of his residence, and so far as he was able to learn, he had always performed his duty. He also understood that a number of men had been discharged from that beat, and upon asking the reasons for their dismissals, they were unable to get satisfactory answers. Mr. Chalmers said the Mayor had been unable to leave his house for more than three months, and he did not exactly understand how he was able to judge of the efficiency or inefficiency of his officers. He had been informed that Officer Tippett had asked Clerk Hartzell the reason why he had been dismissed, but the Clerk was unable to tell him. After further discussion, during which it was developed that by ordinance the Mayor is required to report all dismissals to the Police Committee, with the circumstances and facts connected therewith, which was not done in the case of Officer Tippett, his case was referred to the sub-committee on Claims and Complaints, for the purpose of investigation. The action of the Mayor in appointing the following officers was confirmed: E. H. Warren, J. McKibben, James Cotton, Isaac Scott, John H. Goe, Robert Reed and J. B. Ramsey. The cases of Albert Proizman and Lieutenant Robert Irwin were also referred to the sub-committee on Claims and Complaints in connection with the Mayor. The nominations of the Mayor for positions on the force were next taken up for discussion, and the appointments of Nicholas Soyder, Robert Foster and Patrick Mooney were confirmed. The following appointments were laid over until next meeting owing to the absence of the appointees, it being a rule of the committee that they shall appear in order that the members may look into their records: John Loughrey, James Russell, Louis Barger, George Ward, John Harrison, Charles Grimes, John Kemp and Wm. McCormick.

An investigation was made by the committee into the matter of the conviction in the Criminal Court of Officers Carrigan and Welsh, who were fined each twenty-five dollars and costs, aggregating $76.50, for assault and battery, the prosecutor being a man named Wallace, who was arrested some time ago on the establishment, with two other men named Mellon and Martin. It seems the men taken into custody had been conducting themselves in a very disorderly manner, and refused to go home when told to. When Officer Heisler was at the Fifth avenue, one of them the other two attempted to effect a rescue. He rapped for assistance, and was answered by Officers Carrigan and Welsh. The men were taken to the station house, and Wallace subsequently instituted the last of the last two. They were tried and convicted. The officers heard last night in relation to the affray were the two defendants in the case, and Policemen Kennedy and Heimer. Mr. Carrigan stated that he had not been laid in wait for on the night, and was corroborated in Court by four witnesses, who testified to the same. The prosecutor himself had not been able to swear that Carrigan struck him, and the information originally made by him was on information received. Mr. Carrigan had also understood that Wallace had an uncle on the jury. The statement of officer Welsh was to the effect that he had not struck Wallace, but only threw him down, and these statements were corroborated by the other two officers mentioned above. The general opinion of the Committee appeared to be that the men had been wrongly convicted, and after considerable discussion it was decided to pay the fine and costs imposed upon Carrigan and Welsh.

Mr. Brown stated that the men in his, the Lawrenceville district, traveled together over their beats, and he desired to express his objections to this manner of "hunting in couples."

On motion of Mr. Braan the rules were again suspended to consider the Mayor's appointments, but Mr. Zern objected to breaking over the rules in such a manner, and it was finally agreed to postpone the appointments until one week from this morning, when the Committee will meet at half-past eight o'clock, previous to their departure on a visit to the Work House, at which hour all the appointees are required to be present.

The annual report of the Police Committee was ordered to be referred to Councils, with a recommendation that it be sent to the Printing Committee for the purpose of having it printed in pamphlet form. On motion of Mr. Braan it was decided that policemen shall hereafter pace their beats irregularly, instead of starting from a given point at a specified time. Adjourned.

CITY FINANCES.

The Receipts and Expenditures for the Month of March.

Controller Snodgrass furnishes the following statement of the receipts and expenditures of the city during the month of March:

RECEIPTS.

Diamond market	$ 2,496 43
Fifth ward market	3 00
Fifth avenue market	314 55
Street engineering	922 75
City weigh scales	294
Monongahela wharf	
Allegheny wharf	
South Side	
Inspection	32 00
Licensing	235 68
Lot regulating	10 00
Weighing coal—Private scales	178 80
City tax	10,287 55
Fire tax	2,855 29
Oil city special tax	82 35
Business tax	7,459 45
Water rents	2,041 59
Streets, grading and paving	14,439 44
Bonds sold, water extension loan	34,355 00
Vehicle licenses	12,395 25
Water Works	210 66
Accrued Interest, water extension loan	1,020 42
Mayor's office, Hon. J. Blackmore	2,741 70
Water rents, new buildings	768 09
Wm. Wilson, account of quarter ending October 31st, 1873	2,269 67
T. S. Bigelow, commissions	108 39
Interest refunded by warrant No. 1,051	80 50
Street and sewer improvement fund, under 50 per cent ordinance	9,445 32
Streets, grading and paving, South Side	151 64
Total	$108,809 93

EXPENDITURES.

Interest	53,898 14
Salaries	1,679 95
Printinting	2 209 00
Fire Department	9,910 90
Police	16,857 16
Water Works	8,194 89
Streets	5,298 49
Diamond Market	597 00
Fifth Ward Market	25 00
Fifth Avenue Market	135 00
South Side Market	165 29
Monongahela Wharf	286 66
Allegheny Wharf	634 82
South Side Wharf	173 66
Contingent	542 00
City Property	480 14
Finance	1,803 64
Roads	2,5+4 55
Surveys	952 00
Water Extension	50,352 38
Water Bonds Interest	118,138 50
Street and Sewer Improvement, 50 per cent. Ordinance	16,001 66
Equalization	950 60
Bonds Retired	6,629 19
Board of Health	1 808 29
Deficiencies	90,564 60
Fire Department Loan, Interest and Sinking Fund	7,000 00
Spruce Alley, South Side	151 64
	$392,255 45
Balance in Treasury 28, 1874	703 749 62
Receipts for March, 1874	108,809 95
Total	$812 559 57
Disbursements in March, 1874	392,255 45
Balance in Treasury	$ 420,304 12
Deposited in City Depositories	420,304 12

THE MAIL CARRIERS.

Monthly Report for the two Cities.

PITTSBURGH.

Following is a report of the operations of the Pittsburgh letter carriers during the month of March:

	Delivered.
Mail letters	173,832
Mail postal cards	12,357
Drop letters	24,641
Drop postal cards	9,842
Registered	587
Newspapers, &c.	71,045
	Collected.
Mail letters	121,172
Drop letters	18,091
Postal cards	14,906
Newspapers, &c.	10 266

The last collection is made at seven o'clock in the evening.

ALLEGHENY CITY.

Following is the report of the letter carriers of Allegheny city, for the month of March:

	Delivered	*Collected*
Mail letters	70,860	31,907
Mail postal cards	4,095	2 818
Local letters	5,470	2,303
Local postal cards	1,261	.....
Papers	44,385	2,354
Registered letters	198	.....

Now is the Time to Refurnish.

The first of April is a melancholy day of the year to those who are compelled to change their residence, in that it sorely defaces their furniture and gives it an unsightly appearance. But Messrs. J. Meyer & Son, of Nos. 412 and 414 Penn street (east of R. R crossing) are prepared to replace all parlor or chamber furniture so soiled, with the best qualities in the market, and of a style and finish not to be excelled. Their house has a reputation for the manufacture of good and durable furniture, and parties desiring to purchase need not ask for reference, as the word of Messrs. Meyer & Son is as good as their bond. In quality, style and price you can expect entire satisfaction.

CHARITABLE WORK.

Relief of the Suffering—The Results of a Year's Efforts—Annual Meeting of the Ladies' Charitable Association.

Yesterday afternoon the annual meeting of the Ladies' Charitable Association was held at the Homeopathic Hospital building on Second avenue. The association is auxiliary to the Hospital and has special reference to the care of charity patients. It inquires into the needs of this class and gives temporal relief while they are in the Hospital.

The meeting yesterday afternoon was quite largely attended, showing an undiminished interest in the association.

After the meeting had been duly organized, the

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY

was read. This report, prepared by Mrs. J. T. Colvin, gave a history of the work for the past year, as follows:

LADIES: In reviewing the work of the year just ended, our first duty is to thank our Heavenly Father for the innumerable blessings vouchsafed us. To all our endeavors to relieve suffering humanity we have the comforting knowledge that Jesus looks down with compassion, and will sustain our feeble efforts to serve Him, by administering to the wants of his afflicted children. The Board has been reluctant to refuse admission to any to whom they could afford comfort and relief, and the hand of charity has been extended to very many worthy members of God's great family.

In consequence of the increasing demands upon our treasury, we have several times been somewhat embarrassed to know where the funds would be procured to meet our indebtedness, but the way has always been made clear, and we can truly say, "Hitherto hath the Lord helped us." So, we trust it will ever be in the future, and that success will continue to crown our efforts.

The patients in charge of the Association during the year numbered 153; of them 4 died. Amount paid for board of patients $1,371.49.

On the 25th and 26th of February the ladies held a fair, from which was realized $1,000. This, with donations secured, will enable us to enlarge our borders and increase our usefulness. The thanks of the Association are tendered to the friends who have aided it by contributing to this fair, and in other ways have furthered and encouraged the laudable work.

It is gratifying to be able to report the working of the Hospital in every way satisfactory. The efficiency and earnestness of the Matron cannot be too highly commended, and we feel the most perfect confidence in her careful and judicious management.

The grateful acknowledgments of the Association are due to the young men of the Christian Association, who have conducted the religious services with such fidelity, thereby bringing the blessed Gospel to those deprived of the privilege of going up to the house of God.

To the end that all things may work together for good, may we not invoke united and continued prayers to the Giver of all good, from whom all holy desires, all good counsels and all just works do proceed?

FINANCIAL.

The report of the Treasurer, Mrs. George Bingham, was then read, from which we learn the following: Balance at commencement of year, $590 35. Receipts during the year from all sources, $2,173 19. Total disbursements, $1,918 71, leaving a balance in the treasury of $844 83.

The society then proceeded to the election of managers and officers to serve for the ensuing year, with the following result:

OFFICERS AND MANAGERS.

President—Miss Mary E. Moorhead.

Vice Presidents—Mrs. J. H. Swett, Mrs. Robt. Woods.

Treasurer—Mrs. George Bingham.

Secretary—Mrs. J. T. Colvin.

Assistant Secretary—Miss McClelland.

Managers—Mrs. Alex. Adams, Mrs. Geo. H. Anderson, Mrs. Jas. Havens, Mrs. J. Bierman, Mrs. J. C. Burgher, Mrs. Geo. Bingham, Mrs. J. T. Colvin, Mrs. Wm. H. Ewing, Mrs. H. C. Crichlow, Mrs. M. Linford, Mrs. O. Metcalf, Mrs. W. P. McClelland, Miss Mary B. Moorhead, Mrs. Judge McCandless, Mrs. David McCandless, Miss Mary W. P. McClelland, Mrs. H. M. Rolfe, Mrs. J. H. Swett, Miss Anna M. Scull, Mrs. Revd Thomas, Mrs. Robt. Woods, Mrs. Stephen Woods, Mrs. L. H. Willard, Mrs. T. B. Young.

Admitting Committee:—For Pittsburgh, Miss Mary W. P. M'Clelland; for Allegheny, Mrs. Dr. L. H. Willard; for South Side, Mrs. H. M. Rolfe.

Examining Physicians.—For Pittsburgh, Dr. J. H. M'Clelland; for Allegheny, Dr. L. H. Willard; for South Side, Dr. Frederick Taudte.

THE COURTS.

WEDNESDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Common Pleas Court.

[*Before Judge Stowe.*]

The case of Wilson & Crone vs. John Huckestine, previously reported, terminated by the jury being withdrawn, and the case was continued.

In the case of Holmes, Lafferty & Co. vs. Jas. McCallister, an action to recover for two steers sold. The jury found for the defendant.

The case of W. H. Garlick & Sizer vs. the Enterprise Blast Furnace Company, an action for goods sold and delivered, is on trial.

In the matter of the application of Robert E. O'Conner for a discharge under the insolvent laws, the prayer of the petitioner was granted and bond filed.

Trial List for To-day.

No. 4. Peifer vs. Carline et al.
" 5. Cunningham vs. Taylor.
" 6. Chambers vs. Phillips.
" 7. Smith vs. Carr & McCallister.
" 13. Porter vs. Brown.
" 15. Strain vs. Kerr.
" 16. Butterfield vs. Anderson Sash Balance Company.
" 17. Burke vs. Michael & Long.
" 18. O'Hara et al. vs. Kaiser.
" 19. Gruber vs. Melk.
" 20. Holthouse vs. Wilson, Adm'r.
" 21. Westphal et al. vs. Shannon.
" 22. Kratz vs. Reiger.
" 23. Kratz vs. Boltman.
" 24. Fleming vs. Carson.

District Court.

[*Before Judge*] ...was issued on that day. ...matter had reference to two lots on which the lessee had erected a building, and now proposes to tear it down against the consent of the lessor.

ALLEGHENY FINANCES.

Receipts and Expenditures for the Month of March.

The following is a report of the receipts and expenditures of the City of Allegheny for the month of March, as shown by the books of Controller Brown:

RECEIPTS.

Markets	$ 1,064 55
Diamond scales	254 58
Second ward scales	369 05
Fines and forfeitures	25 00
Delinquent taxes	6,119 22
Ground rents	22 10
Sewer bonds sold	21,150 17
Interest on unexpended balances	297 93
Grading and paving	9,924 55
Sewer construction	3,737 14
Opening and widening streets	2,603 78
Street permits	76 00
Poor fund No. 1	6,106 86
Poor fund No. 2	4,532 63
Water rents	1,546 93
Total	$57,830 49

EXPENDITURES.

Salaries	$ 2,900 58
Interest	1,955 00
Fire Department	4,168 45
Printing	4 00
Streets	2,373 85
Wharves and landings	46 25
Surveys	543 25
Police	3,298 58
Contingent fund	38 33
Water Work	3,134 30
Gas	72 90
City property	5,139 32
Grading and paving streets	15 810 36
Sewers	3,247 52
Board of Health	180 75
Park Commission	1,126 47
Poor Director	13,301 92
Interest on sewer bonds	17 50
Special assessments for opening and widening streets	1,698 68
Markets	92 09
City's part cost main sewers	6,629 19
Bills payable	35,000 00
Total	$100,685 17
Balance in Treasury March 1st	$ 78,862 25
Receipts for March	57,830 49
Total	$136,692 74
Expenditures for March	100,685 17
Balance on hand	$ 36,007 57

DEPOSITORY ACCOUNT.

German Savings Bank	$ 13,268 14
Franklin Savings Bank	22,461 41
Treasurers vault	278 02
	$ 36,007 57

European Steamship Arrivals Yesterday.

A dispatch received at Max Schamberg's European Steamship, Exchange and Telegraph Office, at No. 163 Smithfield street, announces the arrival of the Iowan line steamer City of Brussels at New York; White Star line steamer Celtic at New York; White Cross line steamer Cybele at New York; Cunard line steamer Hecla at New York; Cardiff line steamer Pembroke at New York; White Star line steamer Gaelic at Queenstown; North G. Lloyd line steamer Nurnberg at Southampton; Anchor line steamer Castalia at Moville.

Circular.

Having successfully arranged our financial embarrassments, we take pleasure in announcing to our friends and patrons, and to the public generally, that we are opening at our old stand, No. 91 Market street, on Thursday morning, April 2, of a large, new and well selected stock of spring dry goods. We respectfully solicit a continuance of your patronage and offer special inducements. D. H. FRENCH & SON.

SYMPTOMS OF LIVER COMPLAINT.

A sallow or yellow color of skin, or yellowish brown spots on face and other parts of the body; dullness and drowsiness with frequent headache; dizziness, bitter or bad taste in mouth, dryness of throat and tongue; nausea; palpitation; in many cases a dry teasing cough, with sore throat; unsteady appetite, belching of food, choking sensation in throat; distress, heaviness, bloated or full feeling about stomach and sides, pain in side, chest and breast, and about shoulders; colic, pain and soreness through bowels, with heat; constipation alternating with diarrhœa; pile tumors; sudden flushes of heat, or extremities; rush of blood to head, with symptoms of apoplexy, numbness of limbs, especially at night; cold chills alternating with hot flashes; kidney and urinary difficulties; dizziness, low spirits, unsociability and gloomy foreboings. Only a few of above symptoms likely to be present at one time. All who use Dr. Pierce's Alt. Et., or Golden Medical Discovery for Liver Complaint and its complications are loud in its praise.

A CURE OF LIVER DISEASE.

R. V. PIERCE, Buffalo, N. Y.:

Dear Sir—My wife last year at this time was confined to her bed with Chronic Liver Disease. I had one of the best doctors to see her, and he gave her up to die, when I came upon some of your medicine. I bought one bottle and commenced giving it. She then weighed 83 lbs.; now she weighs 140 lbs. and is robust and healthy. She has taken eight bottles in all, so you see I am an advocate for your medicines.

TYLER, Tex. WM. MEAZEL.

A FIFTH AVENUE ATTRACTION.

A Popular Place for Ladies—Where They Get Spring Supplies.

The pedestrian who strolls up Fifth avenue any of these fine days of the early spring, can not but have his attention attracted to the carriages which are daily to be seen standing in front of a house not far from Market street, and to the throng of ladies passing in and out of the house in almost constant procession. If more particular attention be given to the matter, it will be found that the house is No. 23 on the avenue, and is known everywhere throughout our community as the old established headquarters for goods in the carpet line—the establishment of Messrs. Oliver McClintock & Co.; and a visit to the interior will show the secret of success to be in the variety and freshness of the stock, and the systematic arrangement of each department for the better accommodation of the purchaser.

Commencing with the first room on the first floor, the visitor first makes an inspection of what is known as the Ingrain room. Here are found all the goods of this class ranging in price from forty-five cents a yard upwards. The stock has been selected with great care, and embraces many new and rich patterns not to be found elsewhere—which are brought here for the special advantage of patrons of the house.

In the rear of this is the Brussels department, a room one hundred and ten feet long by fifty feet wide. The size of the room gives the best opportunity for a display of the super